BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 3 MAY/JUNE 2012 BARNESREVIEW.COM

The Last Days of Mussolini & Fascist Italy

Also inside this issue:

- Who really kidnapped the Lindbergh baby?
- The Money Power and the fall of empires
- New Zealand's bitter, bloody race wars
- Starvation of civilians as a weapon of war
- The truth about the Gestapo and torture
- Mystery of the blue-eyed Indians solved?
- Persecuted Revisionist finally tells his story
- Much more . . .

Also: Viking settlements in the Midwest—the evidence

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The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Periodical rate postage paid at Washington, D.C. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial (only) inquiries please call 202-547-5586. All rights reserved except that copies or reprints may be made without permission so long as proper credit and contact info are given for TBR and no changes are made. All manuscripts submitted must be typewritten (doublespaced) or in computer format. No responsibility can be assumed for unreturned manuscripts. Change of address: Send your old, incorrect mailing label and your new, correct address neatly printed or typed 30 days before you move to assure delivery. **Advertising**: Media Placement Service, Sharon Ellsworth, 301-729-2700; fax 301-729-2712. **Website:** barnesreview.com. **Email for Business Office:** tbrca@aol.com. **Editor:** TBReditor@gmail.com. **Send regular mail to:** TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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(all issues mailed in closed envelope)

- **U.S.A.**
  Periodical Rate: 1 year: $46; **2 years:** $78
  First Class: 1 year: $70; **2 years:** $124
- **CANADA & MEXICO: 1 year:** $65; **2 years:** $130.
- **ALL OTHER FOREIGN NATIONS: 1 year**: $80. Via Air Mail *only.*

(TBR accepting only 1-year foreign subscriptions at this time. Foreign Surface Rates no longer available. All payments must be in U.S. dollars.)

QUANTITY PRICES: (Current issue—no S&H domestic U.S.)	1-3	$10 each
	4-7	$9 each
	8-19	$8 each
	20 and more	$7 each
Bound Volumes:	$99 per year for 1996-2010 (Vols. II-XVII)	
3-Ring Library Style Binder:	$25 each; year & volume indicated.	

A Global Revisionist Truth Project

Readers of TBR may have noticed that people all over the world are involved in our global historical Revisionist mission. On our masthead alone, we have scholars from 12 nations: Spain, Malaysia, Canada, South Africa, Russia, Bulgaria, Sweden, Italy, Germany, England, Greece and of course America. In this issue alone, we have articles by a Spaniard, a Frenchman, a South African and a Canadian as well as two Americans. And of the two Americans, one has been locked up by the feds for his political publications, as have been many foreign pursuers of authentic history. So, it is clear, the battle for truth is a global one. People all over the world are in this fight, and some facing a lot more heat than us here in America, where the Bill of Rights gives us the freedom to print the truth. Thus our U.S. TBR readers should not feel alone. There are thousands more out there who think and feel the way you do.

So, why do scholars, thinkers, opinion makers, movers and shakers around the globe want to be associated with TBR? Because many times they cannot speak the truth in their own countries, and because they know TBR does something with the information they produce at the risk to their freedom.

For instance, in the last year alone, TBR has published or brought out new editions of 16 important books. We have published over 118 issues of TBR in our 18 years of service to the truth-seeking community. And now, we are in the midst of creating one of the biggest Revisionist websites in the world. Please visit TBR's website—www.barnesreview.com—often. While there, sign up for our free TBR email newsletter. Every week you get brand new historical items unpublished in TBR and special discount offers for particular TBR products.

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And please send us your letters. We love hearing from you. ✦

—John Tiffany
Assistant Editor

TITANIC LIES ABOUT MANY THINGS

"Will it be pertinent?" was the question posed by TBR publisher Willis Carto when told an editorial relating to the 100th anniversary of the *Titanic* disaster was in the works for this issue. Carto's concern was valid: after all, the *Titanic* has been relentlessly commemorated in recent weeks in the mass media and there was little that could be described as "Revisionist" in keeping with TBR's mission to bring history into accord with the facts.

For its own part, TBR featured a cover story on the *Titanic* (by this author) 15 years ago in its April 1997 issue, focusing on Sen. William Smith (R-Mich.)—a fierce populist critic of Wall Street—who launched the U.S. Senate investigation of the *Titanic* disaster that led to significant maritime reforms, including the requirement that ships carry enough lifeboats for all aboard.

MRS. JAMES "MAGGIE" BROWN
Nobody called her Molly.

However, there is one trivial slice of *Titanic* history demonstrating how misinformation in the media (and that includes Hollywood) can take on a life of its own. This example may seem insignificant to those interested in bringing forth the facts about big issues such as the "holocaust," but consider the matter in the context of the never-ending struggle by truth-seekers to counter the lies and distortions of the elite media.

Ask anyone who is the most memorable of all *Titanic* survivors and the name that stands out is that legendary heroine remembered on stage, screen and in print as "the unsinkable Molly Brown." Although correctly described by the late Walter Lord in his 1955 best-seller *A Night to Remember*—the most pivotal of all *Titanic* accounts—as "Mrs. James J. Brown, a colorful Denver millionairess," the truth is that the daughter of Irish immigrants who grew up along the Mississippi and rose to become a wealthy world-traveling socialite (fluent in five languages) was not known as "Molly." She was "Maggie" to her friends.

However, when Broadway composer Meredith Willson was writing the lyrics and music for the 1960 production based on Maggie's life—which, in 1964, became a Hollywood film starring Debbie Reynolds—he thought "Molly" sounded more musical.

Then, in a 1979 film, *SOS Titanic*, Maggie was shown several times adamantly demanding her friends call her "Molly," specifically rejecting the name "Maggie."

Even in 1997, when James Cameron brought his award-winning *Titanic* to the screen, the film's central character says of Maggie Brown: "We called her 'Molly.'" And Cameron, whose attention to detail was remarkable, did know better. But since everyone "knew" of "Molly" Brown, Molly it was.

Do you see the problem? Broadway and Hollywood—both critical to shaping public perception—took a tiny piece of history and revised it for their own purposes. Now everybody knows who "Molly" Brown is, just as everybody knows that "6 million Jews were gassed by Hitler"—among other media fictions considered gospel truth.

Having been a student of *Titanic* going back to 1970, corresponding with the aforementioned Walter Lord and *Titanic* survivors, I consider attention to fact—whether about the *Titanic* or the "holocaust" or any issue—to be vital. So there is a lesson about media power to be learned from the matter of "Molly"—that is, Maggie—Brown.

And by the way, although somebody conjured up the popular Internet-based rumor that the Jesuits (among other alleged conspirators) arranged for prominent critics of the proposed Federal Reserve System to be aboard the *Titanic* and for the ship to be wrecked so the Fed's foes would be drowned, there are a couple of serious problems with that.

First of all, one of the *Titanic* victims was Edgar Meyer, uncle of Eugene Meyer, the Wall Street manipulator who in 1930 became chairman of the Fed's board of governors. Meyer—like any other number of the well-connected Americans who went down with the ship—could have gone to the starboard side of the ship (where many men were permitted in the lifeboats) rather than remaining on the port side, where only women and children were allowed in the boats.

So the complicated Internet "plot" that has taken on a life of its own falls flat in the face of reality. There are, in truth, enough facts about the Federal Reserve to fight this plutocratic conspiracy. We don't need silly rumors to do it. And that's your *Titanic* lesson for today. ✦

—MICHAEL COLLINS PIPER
Contributing Editorial Board Member

Italy Divided

The Last Days of Mussolini & Fascist Italy

BY JOAQUIN BOCHACA

It was a tragic time in history, the Italian civil war of 1943-45. The bitter struggle was between the Fascist Repubblica Sociale Italiana (RSI), allied to the Axis, and a mixed bag of Communist partisans and monarchist soldiers on the other hand. After the RSI surrendered, as many as 30,000 Italians were rounded up and murdered by the Communists. Here Catalan-Spanish author Joaquin Bochaca offers this recounting of the tragicomic collapse of Fascism in Italy after 1943.

Italy was a special case—a case apart—a case that, had it not been so tragic, would have been more than comical. Not even Luigi Pirandello, the Nobel prize-winning Italian playwright of multiple realities, would have been capable of inventing a more convoluted plot, in which wickedness, love of conspiracies, treachery and slapstick were mixed in equal parts. We will deal with Italy as expeditiously as possible, without being cruel to the country.

The purge in Italy began with the arrest of *Sua Eccellenza Benito Mussolini*, *Capo del Governo*, *Duce del Fascismo e Fondatore dell'Impero* ("His Excel-

New York World-Telegram
7 PM SPORTS
ITALY SURRENDERS UNCONDITIONALLY!!
Reds Get Stalino And Donets Basin
City Jumps the Gun In War Bond Drive
Rome May Fight Germans; Armistice Secret 5 Days

Facing page: Benito Mussolini and his wife Rachele with three of their five children (left to right)—son Romano, daughter Anna Maria and son Bruno. Daughter Edda, the eldest, and son Vittorio are not pictured. **Above:** *The New York Telegram* announces the surrender of Italy, a bit prematurely. Mussolini was ousted in a coup in July 1943, and the new government surrendered in September. Mussolini was taken to the Abruzzi Mountains by the coup leaders as a prisoner. But Germany reacted swiftly, and the Allies were unable to gain much advantage from their surprise invasion. On September 12, the Germans rescued Mussolini and helped him set up a new state in northern Italy.

PHOTO ON PAGE 4: IDDPAPHOTOS/NEWSCOM

lency Benito Mussolini, head of government, leader of Fascism and founder of the empire") in July 1943 after he had been removed from office by his own Fascist Grand Council. Nineteen of its members voted for his dismissal and for restoring supreme command of the armed forces to the king. Seven voted the other way, with one abstention.

Mussolini did not pay much attention to this Grand Council, all of whose members had been personally chosen by the Duce: The power of the council was viewed by Mussolini as being solely advisory. For this reason, when, after this adverse vote, the Duce went to call upon the king, who had commanded his presence, Mussolini was not particularly afraid. But King Victor Emmanuel III told him that he had decided to replace him as prime minister with Marshal Pietro Badoglio, 1st duke of Addis Ababa, 1st marquis of Sabotino.

Upon leaving the palace, the perplexed Mussolini was detained by Italian police. He was conducted to the Gran Sasso d'Italia, at 9,554 feet the highest mountain in central Italy.

The purge began, then, in Italy, with the arrest of the man principally responsible for the fate of the country. When the news was learned, there were explosions of popular joy all over the Italian peninsula: If the Duce had been removed from power, that was an unmistakable sign peace was near, and the Italian people were tired of war. The betrayal by the Fascists in high positions, of a leader to whom they owed everything, was imitated by the majority of the members of the party.

Here is what Mussolini himself had to say about it:

> Starting at dawn on July 25 the mob, surrounded and protected by the carabinieri, trooped through the streets of Rome, pillaging the headquarters of all the Fascist organizations, smashing the pavilions of the lictors on their way, abusing any Fascists they encountered and destroying, with a stupid iconoclasm, everything that reminded them of Mussolini and Fascism. While busts and portraits of me flew from windows by the thousands, the shop windows were adorned with images of Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio.[1]

A decree signed by Victor Emmanuel provided for the creation of new district tribunals specifically intended for the punishment of Fascists.

Mussolini's removal carried with it, as a logical consequence, that of his most faithful followers. The daily papers began campaigns of denunciations, demanding that "purification" committees be formed. The king prevented this, fearful these committees would get out of hand and extremism would take over the country. On Sept. 8 Victor Emmanuel and Badoglio signed a statement of capitulation to the Allies. The Germans reacted quickly, occupying all parts of the peninsula that had not fallen into the hands of the enemy.

If the king and Badoglio expected a German response, what they could not have expected was the incredible audacity with which German paratroopers succeeded in liberating the Duce [in September 1943]. As soon as he was freed, Mussolini met with Adolf Hitler and decided to resume his functions, creating the Italian Social Republic, whose unofficial capital was established in the far north, at Salo, on Lake Garda. The Italian Social Republic was no small thing but included most of Italy, extending south almost to Rome on the mainland and taking in the Adriatic coastal territories.

In Italy, then, after autumn 1943, there were two governments: that of Badoglio, recognized by the Allies and almost all neutral countries, and that of Mussolini, recognized by Germany and its allies. We must recognize that the immense majority of the Italian people favored Badoglio, for the sole reason that they were convinced that the Allies would win the war. But Mussolini, it is true, succeeded in rekindling the enthusiasm of a number of Italians in the north.

The first concern of both Italian governments was to organize a purge. Mussolini wanted to limit it to the principal traitors (from the Fascist point of view) of September 1943. Two admirals who had handed over the Italian fleet to the Allies and five members of the Grand Council who had instigated Mussolini's fall were condemned to death and shot. Among these last were the Duce's son-in-law and ex-foreign minister Galeazzo Ciano. That was the main purge by the Italian Social Republic.

There were no excesses in the streets of the North, nor summary executions. And not because the mobs of the Social Republic were any better than those of the

new liberal monarchy, but because instead of being encouraged to commit atrocities they were sternly told that anyone who went beyond the limits of the law would be punished accordingly.

There is nothing secret about the occurrence of mob excesses in the South, except whether they were opposed or supported by the anti-Fascist government. We have already spoken briefly of the abuses committed against Fascists in the southern half of the country where, officially at least, the king and Badoglio ruled. In addition to the world war that was now being waged on her soil, Italy was thus doomed to suffer the effects of civil war as well.

The partisans began by indulging in crimes against elements considered to be Fascist or simply right wing. They also murdered German soldiers in isolated and individual actions. The Germans then proceeded to conduct reprisals, which put into play the infernal mechanism of terrorism/counterterrorism/new terrorism, with the violence spiraling in ever-wider circles.

Since the advance of the Allies was much less rapid than had been expected, the prolongation of military operations was accompanied throughout the peninsula by widespread resistance. All over the zone occupied by the Allies, courts-martial were created to suppress initiatives by Fascist elements. In Sardinia, Naples and Sicily, 15 were sentenced to death and more than 200 to prison, for having attempted to construct "lictors' barracks." Moreover, a decree signed by Victor Emmanuel provided for the creation of new district tribunals specifically intended for the punishment of Fascists.[2] The members of the jury had to be:

> . . . appointed from among citizens whose aversion to Fascism is manifested by an irreproachable life and by the political conduct that they have adopted since October 28, 1922, when Mussolini was selected by the king as prime minister.

This seems to me simply delicious. Except, perhaps (I am not sure) in tribunals of kaffirs or Kikuyus, jury members are normally supposed to be chosen by drawing lots, and once chosen, those persons are eliminated who for whatever motive or circumstance might be suspected of a predisposition against the accused—who, in principle, and until proven otherwise, are presumed to be innocent.

Top: troops led by Marshal Pietro Badoglio on the march. King of Italy Victor Emmanuel III (lower left photo) fired Mussolini and replaced him with Badoglio. Mussolini's former sidekick, his own son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano (lower center), supported the coup, but ultimately paid for his treason with his life. Mussolini was escorted by police to a waiting ambulance and taken straight to jail. His Fascist Party was also disbanded. Hitler acted decisively, pulling Wehrmacht and Waffen-SS divisions from Russia, France and southern Germany and rushing them into Italy, quickly disarming the whole Italian army, then occupying the northern two-thirds of the country, including Rome. Months passed in a stalemate. The American commander, Gen. John Lucas, cautiously halted and went on the defensive even though there were no German troops around. The Germans soon attacked, gathering up all of their forces in the region to hit the Allies with a force twice their size. Hitler was able to hold off the Allies in Italy for the war's duration, while inflicting 300,000 Allied casualties. On Hitler's order, Mussolini himself was freed from Italian captivity. In September 1943, a commando detachment led by SS master spy Otto Skorzeny (lower right), glided into the mountaintop location where Mussolini was imprisoned, scared away the local police, put the Duce in a small plane and flew him off to freedom. Mussolini then proclaimed the new Italian Social Republic, to be led by the new Fascist Republican Party.

The democratic decree of Victor Emmanuel dogmatized that the jury members should be "selected." Among whom should they be selected? Oh yes, among those citizens whose aversion for Fascism has been manifested. In other words, if you did not show an aversion to Fascism you did not lead an irreproachable life. Where? Obviously, in Italy. Since when? Victor Emmanuel had an answer for everything: Since Oct. 28, 1922. What happened on that date? Why, on Oct. 28, 1922, Benito Mussolini had been called upon to form a government by no other than his majesty, Victor Emmanuel III. . . .

Prof. [Mario] Vinciguerra of the University of Naples called for Fascists who had occupied a position in the administration, no matter how unimportant, to be deprived of their political rights for 20 years.

Italy, of course, would have been left without functionaries, and would have had to import hundreds of thousands of them, from judges to jailors, from bailiffs to gravediggers, from bureaucrats to street sweepers, and from night watchmen to professors like the intrepid Vinciguerra, appointed to his post by a Fascist government.

As Pierre-Antoine Cousteau, brother of the famous explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau, said, humorously, "Everybody is somebody's fascist." This would be experienced very soon, in their own flesh, by the parties of the right and left, architects of the maneuvers that had overthrown Fascism in the country's south.

The conservative elements were very concerned with seeing how the Communists and socialists claimed a monopoly of anti-Fascism. And in fact the left, for its part, passed rapidly from anti-Fascism to anti-monarchism.

The animosity between the two factions reached its peak during the trial of Gen. Varboni, a member of the National Fascist Party and also—naturally, in secret—of the Socialist Party. When the Italian government signed the peace agreement with the Allies and declared war on Germany, Varboni, who had made it known to anyone who would listen that he was a "lifelong socialist," was appointed by Badoglio as military governor of Rome. When the Germans showed up there, he abandoned the capital without firing a shot and fled to the mountains to organize the partisan resistance. At least, so he said.

Generals of the first category are all protected by the House of Savoy; others have publicly stained the dynasty with treachery and ignominy.

Badoglio was not convinced, and brought him before a military tribunal, charged with desertion. (By the way, it seems to me exquisite that Badoglio had the gall to accuse anyone of desertion.) The socialist daily *Voce Republicana* ["Republican Voice"] published the following about their socialist favorite:

> They are persecuting the only general who remained in Rome and who, when the city fell, went to the Abruzzi to organize the resistance. . . . And the king? The king has not abandoned his post. He is covered by the official truce that he has sworn to maintain. Very good! . . .
>
> Badoglio, who escaped by following the king's ship, has not abandoned his post. [Gen. Vittorio] Ambrosio, who fled with Badoglio, with [Gen. Mario] Roatta and with the king, has not abandoned his post either. Thanks to the candor of President [Ferrucio] Parri, the sad characters in the palace and the Ministry of War are coming to understand the following rules of jurisprudence: Those who run away terrified, leaving the army without orders, and flee headlong from Naples to Brindisi are not abandoning their posts; but he [the socialist Varboni] who, having remained in Rome, sets up a command headquarters outside the normal control [in the Abruzzi Mountains], is a traitor and a deserter.
>
> Generals of the first category are all protected by the House of Savoy; those of the second have publicly stained the dynasty and its military court with treachery and ignominy.[3]

Such criticisms in the leftist press indicate quite clearly that the purges were not limited to the Fascists, but could rapidly spread to officials of the provisional regime and even reach the monarchy itself, if leftist parties achieved dominance in the country. And, in fact, that is what happened. Committees of partisans, armed by the Allies to fight the Germans, hardly bothered with them, but eliminated Fascists and democrats in abundance.

In Italy, then, everyone was purging everyone else. The liberals and monarchists purged the Fascists; the Communists purged the Fascists, the liberals and the monarchists; the partisans in the north murdered Fas-

cists and whoever else was around, and when they came upon an occasional German soldier, alone and off his guard, they mutilated him. Then the Germans or the blackshirts would order the execution of hostages; then, in reprisal, the partisans would plant a bomb in the orphanage at Cuneo.

In the midst of this indescribable chaos, Germans and blackshirts fought against soldiers of five nationalities, including Italians. In the Vatican the pope invited everyone to calm down, meditate and pray. But what the Italians did do was rob, murder and rape. Never had there been so much rape in Italy, nor in any part of the world, as then. Did Giovanni like Rosetta? Well then, he would copulate with her, either consensually or by force, and declare her to be a Fascist, a monarchist, a reactionary, an atheist or whatever label was convenient.

Count [Carlo] Sforza, whose life and estate the Fascists had respected, and whom Victor Emmanuel had appointed minister of justice, announced in the summer of 1944 that 1,350 people were to appear before the

Mussolini's Legend Refuses to Die

Not long before the end, a haggard Benito Mussolini, tired and wet from rain, stops to chat with a young soldier of the Republican National Guard. On April 28, 1945, Mussolini was murdered by Communist Walter Audisio, on the orders of the British Secret Services MI5, because Mussolini had in his possession many letters of Winston Churchill, and these letters would be very embarrassing for Churchill (TBR September/October 2010). Despite the best efforts of his enemies, however, it seems Mussolini is immortal in the hearts of Italians. Unlike modern politicians, his speeches continue to inspire the masses, and reportedly a collection of Mussolini speeches has become the second-most-downloaded item on Apple's iTunes website in the land he once ruled. His granddaughter Alessandra Mussolini is a popular politician in Italy today and is also a successful entertainer.

PHOTO: FEDERAL GERMAN PHOTO ARCHIVE

judge, accused of "collaboration with Fascism." Collaboration with Fascism? Who in Italy had not collaborated with Fascism, which had governed the country for 21 years?

One of the main trials was that of the Fascist Gen. Roatta, who, three days before the beginning of the deliberations, managed to escape. Roatta was condemned to life imprisonment for contumacy; [Filippo] Anfuso, in Berlin from Italy, was sentenced to death. Minister [Fulvio] Suvich and the [Italian] viceroy of Albania, [Francesco] Jacomini, were condemned to 24 years in prison. It is interesting that the viceroy of Albania was condemned to 24 years imprisonment, particularly considering that the portrait of his superior in the hierarchy, the at-the-time king of Albania—Victor Emmanuel III—presided at the sessions of the tribunal.

In the midst of the collapse of the Italian front, when Mussolini, accompanied by some of his ministers and by his mistress, Clara Petacci, tried to escape to Austria, he was detained by bands of Communist partisans and executed. Also killed were Clara Petacci, the 16 government ministers and the president of the University of Bologna, Prof. [Goffredo] Coppola. The corpses were mutilated and hung upside down in a [Standard Oil/Rockefeller] gas station in Dongo.

For 15 hours the mob filed past the corpses, spitting at them, urinating on them and aiming kicks at them. The leader of the execution commando, Valerio Audisio, a member of the Communist Party, would later be elected to parliament having based his campaign on the "accomplishment" of having murdered a defenseless old man who offered no resistance.

I do not wish to continue. I will limit myself to mentioning that the number of deaths caused by the purges, according to a democratic Italian magazine of the time,[4] was between 100,000 and 150,000; so say the most conservative estimates.

To this we must add some 12,000 Fascists killed by partisans during the civil war and more than 10,000 Italians of Venezia Giulia, Istria and Dalmatia, eliminated as Fascists by Yugoslavian partisans. According to the same magazine, which, let us not forget, was democratic, the anti-Fascist losses were some 29,000 persons, divided thusly: 6,000 partisans killed in combat, 13,000 shot in reprisal actions and another 10,000 shot by the Germans as punishment for conducting an irregular war.

The number of detainees confined in overflowing prisons or improvised concentration camps reached a half million in the ensuing chaos.

These figures have been disputed by Neo-Fascists, who maintain that the maximum number of anti-Fascist deaths was some 15,000 to 20,000—compared with at least 100,000 to 150,000 Fascist deaths.

The number of detainees confined in overflowing prisons or improvised concentration camps reached a half million, although it is difficult to obtain official figures given the chaos that reigned in Italy and lasted until at least 1947. Rachele Mussolini, the widow of the Duce, who was interned for five months in the British-improvised camp of Terni, wrote:

> The prisoners were princesses, authors, duchesses, wives of illustrious men and of unknowns, women of the people and prostitutes. It was difficult to sleep in this concentration camp. From beyond the barbwire, searchlights swept the camp pitilessly, illuminating the smallest corners, and as this light entered the shutterless windows, inexorably it found our beds. Sometimes we thought we were going crazy. . . . When at last the searchlights were turned out, the Sun was already rising, and a new day was starting.[5] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Benito Mussolini, *History of a Year*.

2 It appears to be a political constant in this eventful century that when a dictator is succeeded by a democratic regime, embodied in a president or a liberal monarch, they engage in governance through self-enacted laws, decrees and personal appointments with a frequency far exceeding that of the preceding dictator.

3 Parri, a Christian Democrat, was a kind of civil co-president, appointed by the Machiavellian Victor Emmanuel III to counterbalance the figure of Marshal Badoglio.

4 *Orbis*, Rome, July 1945. French journalist Alfred Fabre-Luce, in his 1947 *Journal de l'Europe, 1946-1947*, asserts that there were around 300,000 victims of the anti-Fascist purge in Italy.

5 Rachele Mussolini, *Mussolini: An Intimate Biography.*

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world, which features Revisionist writers virtually unknown to English speakers. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **Miss Margaret Huffstickler,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

GLIMPSE OF ANCIENT HUMAN

From a fragment of a finger bone found in a Siberian cave, researchers have created an accurate genetic map yet again of an extinct human relative that, before 2010, was not even known to have existed. Molecular geneticist Svante Pääbo and other scientists have improved their genetic picture of "Denisovan man," mapping every position of the genome with an unprecedented level of resolution. The researchers released the complete DNA sequence online with the hope that the scientific community will start to answer some of the many questions raised by the discovery of this mysterious human. Denisovans (pronounced dun-EE-suh-vinz) inhabited Asia at least 30,000 years ago, leaving behind no more than a tiny piece of finger and a wisdom tooth—or at least that is all that has been found so far. From those scanty remains, researchers have been able to map the entire genome. Denisovans are distinct from the Neanderthals and early modern humans in Eurasia, although *Homo sapiens* mated with both of these extinct species. Little is known as yet about the physical characteristics of Denisovans, but Denisovan blood has been found in Papuan Melanesians, Negrito pygmies from the Philippines (but not other Negrito groups) and Australian aborigines.

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LONG-LOST FAIRY TALES FOUND

A whole "new" world of magic animals, brave young princes and evil witches has come to light with the rediscovery of 500 myths, legends and fairy tales, which were locked away in an archive in Regensburg, Germany for over 150 years. The tales are part of a collection gathered by local historian Franz Xaver von Schönwerth (1810–1886) in the Bavarian region of Oberpfalz at about the same time as the Brothers Grimm were collecting the fairy tales that have since charmed people young and old around the world. Von Schönwerth spent decades asking country folks about local traditions and then putting on paper what had only been passed down by word of mouth. Von Schönwerth recorded what he heard faithfully, making no attempt to put a literary gloss on it, which is where he differs from the Grimm brothers. No word yet on when all this material will be translated into English.

PLEASE HELP GUENTHER DECKERT

Freedom fighter Guenther Deckert has been sentenced to five months in prison in Germany for the "crime" of translating into German and editing a book originally published in Italian (and later in English). The book in question, *Auschwitz: The First Gassings*, by Italian historian Carlo Mattogno, has been endorsed by serious students of WWII history. (Call 1-877-773-9077 to order a copy.) Although Deckert had nothing to do with writing the book—and despite the fact his translation included an up-front notation that he does not share the views of the author—he was taken into custody by German authorities, put on trial, convicted of "holocaust denial" and sentenced to prison. Deckert, appealing his conviction, is asking that TBR readers write and call the German Embassy in Washington, D.C. and your local newspaper to alert them to this undemocratic action on the part of the German justice system. The German Embassy can be reached at 2300 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037 or by phone at (202) 298-4000.

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THE WORLD'S FIRST ARTISTS?

Until now, it was thought the oldest art on Earth was created in the Aurignacian period, by modern humans, about 32,000 years ago. But scientists are now studying paintings of seals (pinniped mammals) made more than 42,300 years ago (possibly 43,500 years) in the Nerja Cave in Malaga, Spain. Because of their age, these fine paintings could only have been made by Neanderthal man, who previously was thought incapable of such artistic accomplishment. It is known Neanderthals ate seals, and there is no evidence *Homo sapiens*, or Cro-Magnon man, had reached this part of the Iberian peninsula so long ago.

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BLUE & GRAY HORSE WHISPERERS

Although on opposite sides in the War for Southern Independence, Ulysses Grant and James "Pete" Longstreet were old friends from their West Point days together. A mutual love of horses and horsemanship caused them to form a bond. In some ways, despite their contrasts, they were remarkably similar. Amid the roar and confusion of combat, both seemed strangely serene, projecting majestic equipoise. Perhaps their relaxed equestrian skills contributed to the fearless ease and decisiveness with command they displayed. Both shared an uncanny ability to direct large troop movements for maximum striking power. Grant "didn't scare worth a damn," and Old Pete was like a "Bull in the Woods"—considered the best fighter in the Southern armies. Men wanted to follow them.

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WHAT ARE THEY AFRAID OF?

In March, a British publisher was permanently denied the right to print excerpts from Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf* by a Munich, Germany regional court unless the words were impossible to read. According to the *Jewish Telegraph Agency*, the publisher, Peter McGee, "had to make the excerpts from Hitler's book illegible by pixelating the texts." Currently, the "Bavarian Finance Ministry holds the copyright, which bars publication until 2015—70 years after Hitler's death." The excerpts were set to appear "in a 16-page insert to his German publication, *Zeitungszeugen*, or "Newspaper Witnesses," together with critical commentary from historians. McGee is vowing to fight the decision in a higher court.

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GRAVE DESECRATION

In March the Austrian town of Leonding, yielding to pressure from an "anti-fascist" special interest group, decided to desecrate the grave of Adolf Hitler's parents, Alois and Klara Hitler, by removing the headstone from their plot. "It has been known for some time that the grave had been abused as a pilgrimage site by neo-nazis," said Robert Eiter, a leading anti-fascist activist who had fought for the destruction of the grave in the town in upper Austria. According to an article in the Israeli daily *Haaretz*, "The large gravestone was taken away, and the burial plot can now be used by another family, although the bones of Hitler's parents are to remain in the ground." More than 65 years after his death, Adolf Hitler still inspires a huge range of strong emotions.

Evidence Says Bruno Hauptmann Was Not Lindbergh Baby Kidnapper

36th anniversary of book that vindicated railroaded immigrant nears

Ever since the publication of Anthony Scaduto's book *Scapegoat* in 1976, there has been enough evidence to warrant an official reopening of the investigation into the event that was known at the time as the crime of the century, the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Hauptmann had no chance at trial. Even his request for a lie detector test was denied. Despite a mountain of proof showing that an innocent man was the victim of a frame-up, the case still remains closed.

By Philip Rife

Before the O.J. Simpson murder came to court, the leading contender for "the trial of the 20th century" was the Lindbergh kidnapping case. Although separated by some 60 years, the two cases share more than their tremendous notoriety.

The main thrust of the Simpson defense team was that their client was an innocent man framed by the police. If Bruno Richard Hauptmann's attorneys had vigorously pursued a similar line of defense in 1935, the outcome of his case might have been very different. As it was, Hauptmann was found guilty of the 1932 kidnapping of the 20-month-old son (Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.) of aviator Charles Lindbergh from his home near Hopewell, New Jersey. The German immigrant carpenter was executed in New Jersey's electric chair in 1936, proclaiming his innocence to the very end. (Even to the point of spurning an offer of life in prison if he would confess.)

A dispassionate review of the evidence against Hauptmann, however, reveals a disturbing picture: More than a rush to judgment, he was deliberately framed for a crime he certainly did not commit.

By most accounts, the jury that convicted Hauptmann was influenced by the strong public outrage over the murder of the infant son of a beloved national hero, resulting in what could best be described as a lynch mob mentality.

The American Bar Association later characterized the Hauptmann trial as "the most spectacular and depressing example of improper publicity and professional misconduct ever presented to the United States in a criminal trial."[1]

Harold Hoffman, who was governor of New Jersey during the time the Lindbergh case was tried, felt compelled to write the following shortly before Hauptmann's execution: "I do wonder what part passion and prejudice played in the conviction of a man who was previously tried and convicted in the columns of many of our newspapers. And I am worried about the eagerness of some of our law enforcement agencies to bring about the death of this one man so that the books may be closed."[2]

Unfortunately for Hauptmann, law enforcement authorities were under intense pressure to arrest and punish someone for the crime. When, some 3.5 years after the kidnapping, Hauptmann was found to have some of the marked ransom bills in his possession, they apparently resolved to go to any lengths to build a case of kid-

PHOTO: KEYSTONE/HULTON ARCHIVE /GETTY IMAGES

napping and murder against him.

The facts suggest the authorities used three methods to frame Hauptmann: fraudulent testimony from witnesses; manufactured physical evidence; and suppression of evidence favorable to the defendant.

Jurors in Hauptmann's trial later said Charles Lindbergh's testimony carried great weight with them. But the closest Lindbergh came to meeting the alleged kidnapper was a nocturnal ransom discussion in a cemetery, where he heard the man speak a total of four words and saw him only from a distance.

Approximately three weeks after the cemetery encounter, Lindbergh was asked under oath before a grand jury whether he could identify the man's voice if he heard it again. Lindbergh answered: "I can't say positively. I remember the voice very clearly, but it would be difficult for me to sit here and say I could pick a man by that voice."[3]

And yet at Hauptmann's trial two years later, Lindbergh positively identified the voice of the man in the cemetery as that of Bruno Hauptmann.

A similar miracle of memory was exhibited by Dr. John Condon, the elderly go-between who'd met "John" (as the man in the cemetery called himself) face to face.

Shortly after Hauptmann's arrest, Condon failed to pick him out of a police lineup. When asked specifically about Hauptmann in the lineup, Condon said: "No. He is not the man."

Bruno Hauptmann is led to trial from his detention at the Hunterdon County Jail in Flemington, New Jersey. He served in World War I as an infantryman on Germany's western front. In the United States he worked as an honest carpenter until he got involved with a Jewish criminal named Isidor Fisch, who set up his friend by giving him some of the ransom money from the Lindbergh kidnapping. That Hauptmann was innocent of the kidnapping is well established in the book *Scapegoat* by Anthony Scaduto (1976).

But when asked in court who "John" was, Condon testified: "John is Bruno Richard Hauptmann."

Observed an FBI agent monitoring the investigation, "Whether the doctor's change of heart was prompted by senility or a simple allergy to New York City's policemen is anybody's guess."[4] (In his initial statement to police, Condon described "John" as 11 years younger and six inches shorter than Hauptmann.)[5]

Some prosecution testimony would be almost funny if not for the fact that it helped send an innocent man to the electric chair.

An 87-year-old man who testified he'd seen Bruno Hauptmann in a car with a ladder near the Lindbergh home on the day of the kidnapping was later found to be legally blind. When he visited the governor of New Jersey to discuss collecting the reward for Hauptmann's capture, the witness mistook a vase of flowers first for a woman wearing a hat and then for a bowl of fruit.[6]

Another area resident claimed he'd seen Hauptmann near the Lindbergh estate on three separate occasions in the weeks leading up to the crime—despite the fact that he'd earlier made a formal statement to investigators saying he'd seen no strangers near the Lindbergh estate during the same time period. He later complained of receiving only $30 of the $300 he said he'd been promised to change his story. The same witness picked Hauptmann out of a lineup—but only after police showed him photos of Hauptmann.[7]

A taxi driver who delivered one of the ransom notes originally said he'd never be able to positively identify the man who'd hired him for the job. But after a chat with police, he picked Hauptmann out of a three-man lineup in which the other two men in the lineup were police officers—one of them in uniform.[8]

An FBI agent present at the time recalled the conversation a police officer had with the cabbie just before the lineup: "Now, Joe, we've got the right man at last. There isn't a man in this room who isn't convinced he is the man who kidnapped the Lindbergh baby. He answers the description of the man that gave you the note perfectly, and there is no doubt about him being the man. Now, we're depending on you, Joe. Take a good look at him when we bring him in, but don't say anything until I ask you if he is the man."[9]

Similar powers of persuasion on the part of the police were no doubt responsible for a movie theater cashier identifying Hauptmann as the man who'd passed her one of the ransom bills the year following the kidnapping. This despite the fact that she'd originally said the man had no accent (whereas Hauptmann spoke with a very noticeable German accent), and four witnesses placed Hauptmann 15 miles away at his birthday party.[10]

PHYSICAL FAKERY

Next, there's the physical evidence that was manufactured to make Hauptmann look guilty.

Police dictated the contents of a note left in the baby's nursery to Hauptmann, complete with spelling errors contained in the original. Later, the prosecution made much of the fact that Hauptmann misspelled the same words as the writer of the kidnap note.

The jury bought the prosecution's contention that the ladder piece had come from Hauptmann's attic, even though it didn't match.

A New Jersey state policeman claimed he found an open space in Hauptmann's attic floor that had supplied part of the homemade ladder the kidnapper apparently abandoned at the scene after using it to climb into the Lindberghs' second-story window—after 15 other police officers and federal agents had examined the same attic and noticed no missing floorboards.[11]

The jury bought the prosecution's contention that the ladder piece had come from Hauptmann's attic, even though it had seven more nail holes than the other planks in the attic and was of a different thickness.[12]

During the trial, the prosecution made much of the fact that a 3/4-inch Bucks brand chisel had been found beneath the window of the Lindbergh nursery. They then produced a set of Bucks chisels they said had been found in a search of Hauptmann's garage, and—lo and behold—the 3/4-inch tool was missing.

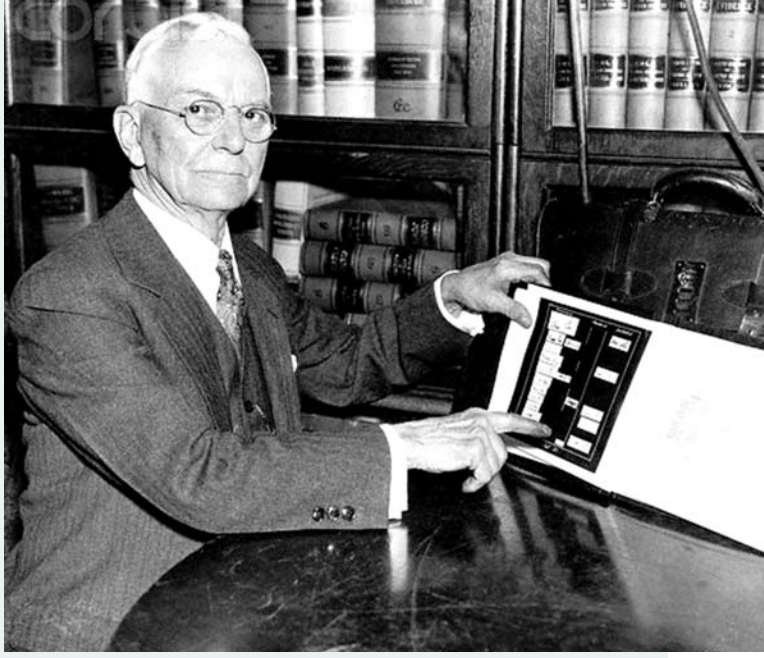
This revelation undoubtedly had the desired effect on the jury, but there was a simple yet sinister explanation for why there was no 3/4-inch chisel in the set produced in court: The police removed it after they

arrested Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

In the 1970s, a researcher was examining evidence from the Lindbergh case in a New Jersey state police storage room when he happened to mention to his trooper escort that there was a tool missing from a set of chisels, whereupon the trooper reached into a filing cabinet and produced a rolled-up manila envelope marked "Chisels Found in Hauptmann's Garage." Inside were two 3/4-inch chisels, one of them a Bucks.[13]

One of the most damaging pieces of manufactured evidence against Hauptmann can't be blamed on the authorities: the phone number of ransom intermediary John Condon found written inside a closet in Hauptmann's apartment. It later came out that the number was put there not by Hauptmann or the police, but by a newspaper reporter named Tom Cassidy.

According to a fellow newsman: "Cassidy himself told me he wrote it there. Hell, he bragged about it all over town. He even showed us how he wrote it." This was confirmed by a second journalist: "[Cassidy] told a bunch of us he did it to get a new lead for the story the next day."[14]



John F. Tyrrell, above, a self-professed expert on questioned documents, testified against Hauptmann, saying the ransom notes were in his handwriting. In reality, Hauptmann spelled "every" as "afery," and the word was not so spelled in the ransom notes. The Jewish prosecutor David T. Wilentz also didn't tell the jury how the "request writings" were obtained—by torture. Another handwriting expert, Albert D. Osborne, was reluctant to say Hauptmann wrote the notes. **Left:** Pedlars sold miniature models of the kidnap ladder outside the courtroom, adding to the macabre carnival atmosphere of the trial. PHOTOS: CORBIS/GETTY IMAGES

SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE

When we turn to an examination of suppressed exculpatory evidence in the Lindbergh case, one of the first things to be considered is the fact that someone else confessed to the crime that Bruno Hauptmann was tried and convicted for. That someone was a man named Paul Wendel, a disbarred local lawyer who had a prior criminal record for embezzlement and passing bad checks.[15]

In his 25-page confession, Wendel admitted kidnapping the Lindbergh baby and taking the child to his home in Trenton, New Jersey. It was there that the baby fell out of bed, fractured his skull and died. Wendel said he then dropped the body off in the woods near the Lindbergh estate, where it was later found by a passerby.[16]

Wendel was arrested and arraigned on a charge of murder. His adult son reportedly had an interesting reaction when informed that his father had confessed to the Lindbergh kidnapping: "I always knew they'd get my father for this." Why did he say this? No one knows.[17]

Wendel soon recanted his confession, however, claiming he was forced to make it under duress (torture) by operatives of a local detective named Ellis Parker. A grand jury was still deliberating the case when Hauptmann was executed.

A researcher located one of Parker's men in the 1970s. According to this informant, Wendel's confession came to naught due to the machinations of one individual: "Because of David Wilentz, the prosecutor. He got to Wendel before anyone knew what was happening. He made it look like we beat the confession out of (Wendel). It was politics. David Wilentz wasn't going to permit Ellis Parker to cast doubt on his solution of the crime of the century. David Wilentz was the man send-

ing Hauptmann to the chair, and he wasn't going to admit he made a mistake, because he had a big political future to worry about."[18]

Many people who've studied the Lindbergh kidnapping believe a far stronger case for involvement can be made against Bruno Hauptmann's sometime business partner, Isidor Fisch, than against Hauptmann.

In addition to his fur trading and stock speculations in partnership with Hauptmann, Fisch apparently had another business of his own on the side: dealer in "hot" money.

According to a New York man's sworn deposition: "I have been acquainted with a man I know only by the name of Fritz. In June or July of 1932 [3-4 months after the kidnapping], Fritz asked me if I wished to buy some hot money for 50 cents on the dollar from a friend of his. I told him I would go with him to see the people who had it for sale. When we arrived there, he started to introduce me to Isidor Fisch. I then told Fritz that I was already acquainted with Fisch. I was led to believe that this hot money was in the possession of Fisch, and that Fisch had it for sale."[19]

Interestingly, in his confession, Paul Wendel described how he'd been relieved of the Lindbergh ransom money by a smarter criminal. According to Ellis Parker's operative quoted earlier: "Wendel told us how he lost the money. How Fisch was the man who done him in. When he gave Fisch the money, he told him it was counterfeit money. Fisch knew it was the ransom money and said 'Get lost, you bum'."[20]

(Wendel and Fisch weren't strangers to one another. Before his disbarment, Wendel had defended Fisch on a smuggling charge.)[21]

When Isidor Fisch returned to his native Germany, he paid for his steamship ticket in crisp new currency. The serial numbers of the bills indicated they were part of the Lindbergh ransom money.[22]

(It may only have been a coincidence, but Fisch applied for his passport on the same day news broke that a body believed to be that of the Lindbergh baby had been found.)[23]

At a going away party before Fisch sailed to Europe, several witnesses observed him hand a wrapped shoebox to Bruno Hauptmann and ask him to keep it in a dry place.[24]

If what Hauptmann said was true, Fisch left what proved to be a shoebox full of Lindbergh ransom money in Hauptmann's care before returning to Germany. When Fisch reportedly died unexpectedly in Europe, Hauptmann said he opened the shoebox and, because Fisch owed him money, began spending it. Hauptmann was arrested when the bills' serial numbers revealed they were part of the $50,000 ransom that had been paid to "John" in the cemetery. (The bills allegedly passed by Hauptmann and found at his home totaled approximately $20,000. The remaining $30,000 of ransom money was never found.)[25]

Isidor Fisch was also observed repeatedly in the two months leading up to the kidnapping in the company of two individuals with connections to the Lindbergh family. Butler Oliver Whatley was present in the Lindbergh house on the night of the kidnapping. Violet Sharpe was employed as a maid in the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's parents in Englewood, New Jersey (where the Lindberghs usually stayed several days a week).

Isidor Fisch was also observed repeatedly in the months leading up to the kidnapping in the company of Oliver Whatley and Violet Sharpe.

According to the owner of an ice cream parlor in New Rochelle, New York: "During these eight weeks [before the kidnapping] a man and a woman whom I identify positively from photographs as Ollie Whatley and Violet Sharpe came to my place four or five times to eat. On three of the occasions, they were accompanied by a short, thin, dark man who looked like Eddie Cantor. He coughed badly, and I slapped him on the back, saying, 'You resemble Eddie Cantor.' His friend said, 'No, his name is Isidor Fisch.'

"This man who coughed always spoke to me in German. I positively identify this man as Isidor Fisch. The man Fisch never came to my place alone. He was there with Violet Sharpe and Whatley three or four times. None of these people ever came back to my ice cream parlor after March 1, 1932 [the day of the Lindbergh kidnapping]."[26]

A researcher who tracked down another surviving

PHOTO: THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, LESLIE JONES COLLECTION

Solving the Crime of the Century

ex-associate of detective Ellis Parker learned from him that Parker suspected Paul Wendel had an inside accomplice—Violet Sharpe. According to this man: "I worked with Ellis on the Wendel case. Ellis believed Wendel was the brains behind it, and he had help somehow from the inside. I don't remember if he said exactly how, but I remember he used to insist that the maid, Violet Sharpe, didn't commit suicide just because she was ashamed that she went out drinking beer with a man as the cops claimed. She was involved in it. And Wendel was the brains. That's what I remember Parker saying."[27]

Violet Sharpe took her own life by drinking poison several days after a body identified as the Lindbergh baby was found and moments after she was told the police wanted to re-question her. At the time, the head of the Lindbergh investigation told reporters: "The suicide of Violet Sharpe strongly tends to confirm the suspicions of investigating authorities concerning her guilty knowledge of the crime against Charles A. Lindbergh Jr."[28]

This, of course, was before the authorities began viewing everything through a prism labeled "Bruno Hauptmann Acted Alone." And they didn't hesitate to deep-six any evidence favorable to Hauptmann that got in the way of their one-track theory.

Fingerprints were found on the ladder left at the scene of the crime, on a chisel found beneath the nursery window and on mailed ransom notes received later.

Above left: Hauptmann's carpentry tools, allegedly used to construct a kidnap ladder. The alleged ladder was found about 50 yards from the baby's window. Desperate for any hard evidence that could place Hauptmann in New Jersey at the time of the crime, New York attorney general David Wilentz claimed one part of the ladder matched a floorboard in Hauptmann's attic, although the dimensions make it clearly impossible. Not a single footprint or fingerprint at the Hopewell house where the baby was taken belonged to Hauptmann. The ladder itself contained over 400 sets of prints yet none belonged to him. Ed "Death House" Reilly, Hauptmann's attorney, refused to see his client for more than 40 minutes during the entire trial, having offered up his inside scoop to a major publisher for a large sum of cash. Why was the baby taken from the nursery at a time when everyone inside the house was still awake and walking around the house? Why did Isidor Fisch pay for his boat ticket to Austria with ransom bills? Why did the defense suppress the information? And on and on go the inconsistencies of the case. **Ellis Parker,** pictured in the small picture at right, known as the greatest detective in America, tried his hand at solving the Lindbergh case and went horribly wrong. After correctly concluding that Hauptmann was not guilty, somehow he decided a man named Paul Wendel was the kidnapper. Parker got carried away and kidnapped Wendel, and used torture to force a false confession out of him. Parker was ultimately arrested for this crime and found guilty.

None of them belonged to Bruno Hauptmann.[29]

When they learned the fingerprints weren't Hauptmann's, the New Jersey state police declined to send them to Washington for comparison with the FBI's national fingerprint database.[30]

More recently, modern technology was focused on the subject with the same results. In 1978, fingerprints from the nursery, ladder and ransom notes were examined with the aid of a computer. None was identified as belonging to Bruno Hauptmann.[31]

Other exculpatory evidence suppressed by the authorities involved shoeprints found beneath the Lindberghs' nursery window and in the cemetery where the man known as "John" stood during the ransom negotiations. Neither matched Hauptmann's shoe size.[32]

An FBI inventory of the contents of Hauptmann's apartment after his arrest included records of his business dealings with Isidor Fisch and letters written to Hauptmann from Fisch's brother in Germany after Fisch allegedly died. All of these later mysteriously disappeared during the time local police were occupying the apartment.[33]

But perhaps the most egregious example of evidence favorable to Bruno Hauptmann being suppressed was the cover-up of his alibi for the day the Lindbergh kidnapping occurred.

Hauptmann commuted to work via the subway. If he worked until 5 p.m. on the day of the kidnapping, he could not have committed the crime.

At the trial, the prosecutor called to the stand an official of the Manhattan apartment house where Hauptmann said he worked a full day as a carpenter on March 1, 1932 (the day of the kidnapping). The witness testified the company's employment records for the first half of March were unavailable: "Our records do not indicate that any such records exist at this time."[34]

But in the 1970s, a researcher scanning the prosecutor's files on the case found a receipt for items acquired from the New York City district attorney's office: "Received from Asst. D.A. Breslin, the following files:

"Employment card record of Hauptmann;

"Carbon copy of payroll Feb. 29, 1932;

"Carbon copy of payroll March 15, 1932."[35]

The biweekly payroll records themselves were no longer in the file. But if they'd shown that Bruno Hauptmann didn't work on March 1, they undoubtedly would've been produced in court by the prosecution.

These same files contained an even bigger smoking gun: a revealing affidavit from Hauptmann's foreman, which never saw the light of day at the time of the trial. According to this man's sworn statement to authorities: "On March 1, 1932, at 8 a.m., Bruno Richard Hauptmann reported for work at the Majestic Apartments and worked through the entire day until five o'clock."[36]

Hauptmann always commuted to work via the subway. If he worked until 5 p.m. on the day of the kidnapping, it would've been physically impossible for him to have returned home, gotten his car and driven to the Lindbergh home in central New Jersey in time to commit the crime.

(Police at the crime scene contacted the authorities in New York City before anyone could've driven from Hopewell to New York. As a result, all cars entering the city were searched and their license plate numbers recorded. Bruno Hauptmann's car wasn't among them.)[37]

There's one other indicator that Hauptmann worked on March 1st. If he hadn't, the foreman at the job site would've informed the employment agency which placed Hauptmann on the job. According to the manager of the employment agency, he received no such notification.[38]

In addition, three unrelated witnesses reported seeing Hauptmann in New York City that evening after he got off work.

One said he stopped a man in the Bronx who he at first believed was in possession of the dog the witness had recently lost. The man walking the dog said his name was Hauptmann and invited the witness to come with him to meet the dog's owner.

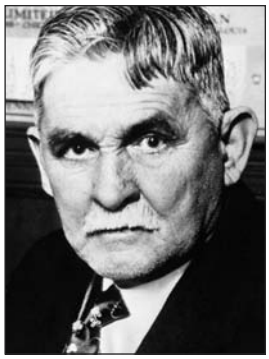
The second witness was in the owner's bakery when Hauptmann returned from walking the dog and heard Hauptmann say "somebody wanted to take the dog."[39] A third person also claimed to be able to corroborate the fact that Hauptmann was visiting his wife at her job in the Bronx when the kidnapping occurred, but was fearful of coming forward. The following letter was sent to Anna Hauptmann: "I would like to help you, but I am

ISIDOR FISCH

VIOLET SHARPE

BETTY GOW

CHARLES LINDBERGH


JOHN CONDON

Fisch, Hauptmann's Jewish friend, left Hauptmann with a shoebox full of identifiable ransom money. Miss Sharpe, the maid, was interviewed once by police and then killed herself (or was "suicided"). Miss Gow was the Scottish nursemaid to the Lindbergh baby, and had a Scandinavian boyfriend who was seen at the Lindbergh house earlier on the day of the kidnapping. Interestingly, one of the kidnappers was identified as having a Scandinavian accent. Lindbergh ordered his son's corpse (if it indeed was his son) cremated immediately after discovery. Condon, 72, offered to serve as an intermediary between the Lindberghs and the purported kidnappers.

afraid because I know what the police do to witnesses. But I must tell you I was in Fredericksen's Bakery that night, and from seeing your husband's pictures in the papers, I am positive he was in the bakery talking to you at the counter. I was sitting at the counter having a cup of coffee, and your husband came in and talked to you a little while, and then he walked the dog."[40]

During his incarceration, the authorities denied Bruno Hauptmann's request for a lie detector test or truth serum to clear himself.

The psychological stress analyzer is a device which scientifically evaluates the stress level in a person's voice. Developed for the CIA in the 1950s, it boasts an accuracy rate of 88-92% and is considered more difficult to "beat" than a polygraph machine because previously recorded subjects don't know they're being tested at the time they make their statements.

The analyst who studied Bruno Hauptmann's recorded courtroom statements in 1981 was a professor of polygraph science who'd previously provided such evidence in 20 criminal trials. In his analysis of Hauptmann, he concluded: "There's no doubt that Hauptmann is telling the truth. He was innocent."[41] ✦

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PHILIP RIFE is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know*, *Was It Murder?—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths*, *The Goliath Conspiracy*, *Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and many more.

Vikings in the Midwest

Researchers are trying to establish why 15 ancient Viking ships have been found along one Midwest waterway over the past 200 years. Here's what our investigation revealed.

By William White

Since the 19th century, a total of 15 ships, believed to be Norse longships from no later than the 14th century, have been found in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Yet evidence of these finds has not been entered into the official history books, largely in concession to the sentiments of so-called native Americans (actually Mongoloid Aleuts, Inuits/Inupiats/Yupiks—better known as Eskimos—and Indians). These so-called natives claim, under federal law, ownership of everything found in America from before 1492.

This is despite the presence of ancient white people such as Kennewick Man (to name just one) who were here earlier than the Mongoloids, and various white groups that visited or settled in the Americas long before Christopher Columbus.

The time has come for a revision of the official, establishment version of ancient American events and an acknowledgement of Norse settlement of Minnesota during the Middle Ages.

The first alleged sighting of a Viking ship in Min-

While much more research needs to be done to clarify all the facts, it has become clear that the Vikings were present in olden North America, and much more extensively than just the cluster of houses found at L'Anse aux Meadows. Longship remnants have turned up along the Red River Valley in Minnesota, North Dakota and Canada, along with other artifacts. Patricia Sutherland, an archeologist at the Canadian Museum of Civilization in Ottawa, proposes the Norse seafarers traded with the Eskimos and Indians for furs and walrus ivory, and she has assembled a mountain of evidence proving the Viking presence. For instance, she has found what she says is a Norse shelter on Baffin Island, along with various Viking artifacts. Sutherland's work has been described by Peter Pope, head of the department of archeology at Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland as "very significant and fascinating." Above: Painting by Christian Krohg of Leif Eiriksson discovering America, created in 1893.

nesota has become a local folk legend—the discovery of a longship by settlers near Mary Lake, just west of Minnesota, in the late 19th century. As the story goes, the area experienced a dry spell just before the turn of the century, and the old lake mostly dried up, its water level falling to record lows. And, as children went playing on the old lakebed, they found the remains of a ship partially buried in what had been the lake's bottom. They showed their parents, and the story of the Mary Lake boat began. Then, in the 1930s during the dustbowl when drought hit much of the midwestern United States, Mary Lake dried up again—and the ship was again brought to light. But there was no interest in excavating it, as there was little organized support for research into Nordic colonization of America before Columbus.

The return of the lake once again submerged the ancient vessel.

In isolation, this could be a colorful piece of folklore; but it is one of 15 such stories that researcher Steven Hilgren has collected from Minnesota and the Dakotas of similar finds—lore that has caused him and other scholars to believe that these lost Viking longships are evidence of a larger Viking settlement in the northern-central part of the United States.

Hilgren grew up in Minnesota with tales of the ship sunken in Mary Lake, but never pursued it until one day, while researching his family's genealogy, he came upon an old book, Mason's *History of Ottertail County*,

which mentioned that during the Great Depression two other similar Viking ships had been found in the vicinity of Kensington, Minnesota. Reflecting on this, Hilgren remembered the legend of the Viking ship that he had heard in his youth and became determined to get to the truth of the matter.

He started by going to Mary Lake and interviewing local residents and farmers. Many didn't want to talk about the finds, afraid that they would ridiculed by scholars at local universities, but eventually, they came to trust Hilgren, and directed him to Lily Stephans, the granddaughter of one of the men who had first found the ship. Stephans was around 10 years old when the ships surfaced for a second time, during the drought that accompanied the Great Depression, and well remembered the incident when she and a group of other girls 10 to 12 years old found the submerged ship.

Armed with these stories, and with several artifacts Hilgren has found himself from Viking times—and which scholars have dismissed rather irrationally as "family heirlooms brought to the area from Norway by some Norwegian farmer"—Hilgren began opening a booth at local fairs and Nordic cultural events. And it was at these fair booths that he began collecting other pieces of local lore—of buried Viking ships and lost Viking settlements—that he has collected into his list of 15 suspected Viking vessels in the Minnesota and Dakota area.

Various local legends place similar ship findings at Perham, Elbow Lake, Greenbush, Ulen, Alexandria, two at New York Mills, two at Big Cormorant Lake and a third one near Kensington, as well as one in each of the Dakotas.

Hilgren is now working on recovering the ships. He has been systematically installing underwater video cameras in Mary Lake to map the lake bottom, and is now working his way with scuba equipment through an area heavily choked with algae. Other scuba expeditions have begun exploring other sites where Viking longships are rumored to be sunken. And the efforts of

Kensington Rune Stone Decoded:

Vikings, Templars & Goths in America in 1362

THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
Kensington Stone Decoded
1362 Minnesota runic mystery stone authentic:

When a simple immigrant farmer discovered what seemed to be an ancient stone with "Viking-style" runes inscribed on it in Minnesota, people said he was crazy or lying. He endured a lifetime of ridicule for digging the stone up and presenting it to scientists for analysis. But more than 100 years later, additional discoveries have proved the stele was indeed the real McCoy, although left there by Knights Templar in the company of Norsemen in the 1300s. Interestingly, the location of the Kensington rune stone was just about exactly where some postulate an ancient Viking presence from much earlier may have been focused. (See accompanying story in this issue.) Find out more in the January/February 2010 collector's issue of TBR. One copy is $10. No S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. add $13 S&H. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to get your copy. See also www.barnesreview.com.

Norse Mythology

By John Lindow, a specialist in Scandinavian medieval studies and folklore. Giants, elves, black elves, dwarves, Fenrir the gigantic wolf, the sea serpent of Midgard, the Valkyries, Odin and his eight-legged horse Sleipnir, Thor, Loki, Freya, Baldr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Ragnar Lodbrok, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in the richness of their mythological imagery. A great reference book to pass on to children and grandchildren who may have little knowledge of the beliefs of our pre-Christian ancestors. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, ***$19*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Add $13 S&H outside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. See also www.barnesreview.com.

Hilgren and the other researchers that associate on his "Ancient Vikings in America" list have begun attracting attention from the scholarly community and the media. Among others, a Norwegian film crew recently finished filming a documentary of Hilgren's efforts for Norwegian television.

Dr. Myron Paine, a retired professor who taught at South Dakota State and Oklahoma State universities, heard of Hilgren's research on an Internet chat group, and www.ancientvikingsamerica.com, and was spurred to map the locations of the local legends. Paine found them all in part of the Minnesota Waterway, an ancient water route between the Red and Mississippi rivers, that Paine and many others think may have been utilized in ancient times, when many believe that copper was mined in the Middle Northwest and shipped to European and Asian markets. The waterway has, over the millennia, been diminished by silt and is now barely a canoe route, but once was large enough to support vessels of as much as a ton or more. Paine's belief is that Vikings sailing into what is now Minnesota from Lake Superior could have entered into and settled the Dakotas by crossing this waterway, but Paine believes that the boats found may be even older.

"Based on wood decay rates, if the original observer saw rotted wood, then the ship was probably Norse," Paine told THE BARNES REVIEW. "But if the original observer had made an observation based on color and the texture of the soil, ballast stones and/or rust showing where metal had been, then the ship might have been from millennia ago."

Paine's interest in Nordic settlement of the northern Midwest developed in 1975, after he read a 1974 book by Astri Stromsted, *Ancient Pioneers, Early Connections*, claiming 4,000 Greenlanders had colonized the Americas in medieval times. Stromsted's work is based on an ancient Nordic text, the Lenape Epic, which many believe to be historical in content, not mythical, as other scholars argue. Paine then encountered the works of Hjalmar Holand, who explored and studied the Minnesota Waterway in 1928, gathering the geological evidence that eventually proved that the ancient waterway had been robust enough to carry larger ships. His book, *Explorations of America Before Columbus*, was an early venture into what later researchers proved—the Nordic exploration and colonization of what is now the

Nicholas of Lynn and the *Inventio Fortunata*

Nicholas of Lynn (or Lynne) was a 14th- and 15th-century astronomer based in England who developed a detailed work, *The Kalendarium*, designed to be used in conjunction with astrological studies and considered an important text in the study of medieval occult lore. While at the English court, Nicholas was a close associate of Geoffrey Chaucer. Nicholas has also been believed, since the 16th century, to have been the Nicholas identified in the 14th-century *Inventio Fortunata* (shown above), a lost work, as having navigated a voyage to Greenland and beyond. The first person to propose this was Richard Hakluyt, in his histories of exploration, but his identification has been disputed.

The "Nicholas" who wrote the *Inventio Fortunata* —likely Nicholas of Lynn—describes six voyages to Greenland, the Arctic and the Americas on behalf of King Edward III, including a detailed account of the North Pole—apparently the magnetic one, not the rotational one. It was known in the 15th century through *The Itenarium*, a summary written by Jacobus Knoyen, of the original, which allegedly came to Knoyen through eight Norwegians, part of a group of 4,000 Norwegian migrants to the Americas from Greenland, who returned to the Norwegian court with artifacts of their colonization of the Americas.

Some scholars believe *The Inventio Fortunata* substantiates the Lenape Epic, an American Indian tale of the Lenape white Indian people (today represented partly by the Delaware and Stockbridge-Munsee tribes) that describes their migration to the Americas from a northern island, believed to be Greenland.

United States in the 11th through 14th centuries.

While based on folklore, the "Viking longboats in Minnesota" theories are not as wild as many mainstream scholars would have one believe. Prior to the 14th century, the Earth was warmer than it is today, and the waterways of the far north were much more accessible to travelers, just as the lands of the northern United States and Canada were much more fertile and suitable for settlement than they are today. Further, contrary to popular belief, submerged wood does not generally rot unless it is eaten by aquatic creatures. Decay requires oxygen, which submerged wood is denied.

This general fact explains why docks can be built with wooden pylons and why entire cities, such as Venice, can exist on wooden supports. It allows submerged wooden sailing vessels to be preserved for centuries. And, when supported with other evidence of Viking settlement of the north-central United States, it is very plausible that the ships that the Viking settlers utilized would still be lying, submerged, somewhere under the Minnesota and Dakota lakes.

The new evidence of the Viking longships in Minnesota and the Dakotas combines with other evidence to indicate the Vikings did settle there.

Though it took many decades to be acknowledged, it is now widely accepted that Scandinavians left Greenland and settled in the Americas before Columbus "discovered" the continents for the Spanish crown. This settlement of what was called Vinland and Markland is chronicled, in part, in the saga of Erik the Red, which tells of the exploration of America by a group of Greenlanders under the famous Viking Leif Erikkson, and then its colonization by Thorfinn Karlsefni. Additionally, there is the Lenape Epic, which Paine cites.

Because these tales contain mythical elements, for many decades they were derided as total myths by scholars—until archeological evidence of Viking settlements in Newfoundland proved that the ancient tales had been correct, and that America had been discovered and settled by Europeans long before the voyages of Columbus.

The first archeological find of Viking settlement in America was made in 1960 by Helge Ingstad and his wife, Anne Lee Ingstad, who discovered a Viking community dating from A.D. 1000 in Newfoundland, but whose work was attacked at a time when the deification of minorities and sensitivity to so-called native Americans was coming into vogue.

Because the political implications of white Europeans in America prior to Columbus were broad—the claims of many Indian groups to their lands and to various cultural sites is based almost entirely on the legal fiction, encoded in American federal law, that no whites had settled the continent prior to 1492—an effort was made to reject the findings. But further evidence of settlement quickly accumulated, and few today deny the scientific fact that white Scandinavians were in the Americas—and sometimes at war with the "skraelings," the Viking name for the so-called native Americans—centuries before the law permits Americans to believe.

But the new evidence of the Viking longships in Minnesota and the Dakotas combines with another piece of evidence—the Kensington rune stone—to support the proposition that Viking settlement of the Americas was much more widespread and extended much farther West than mainstream historians and American Indian activists would like the general public to believe. [See, among others, TBR issues from March/April 2002 and January/February 2010.—Ed.]

The Kensington stone, found in 1898, is a stone that the 10-year-old son of farmer Olaf Ohman found buried on their farm in Kensington, Minnesota, and contains a runic inscription commemorating a 1355 voyage by Paul Knutson, on behalf of the king of Norway, first to Iceland, and then to the "Western Settlement," part of an effort to reestablish communication with what the Norwegians believed was a "lost colony" in the region. Ten men died on the voyage, and, in 1362, as they were about to depart and return to Norway, the Kensington stone was left on the dead men's grave.

After its discovery, the Kensington rune stone was attacked and derided as a "hoax" for many decades, until the discovery of new information about the language of the Scandinavian North in the 14th century, and geological analysis of the stone itself, debunked claims that the stone had been "forged" and proved that it was, in fact, quite authentic.

Some Viking Artifacts in the U.S.

Clockwise from upper left: 1. Unlike the Kensington rune stone, the so-called Roseau rune stone, found in the 1920s in Roseau, Minnesota, is tiny, only about an inch in diameter (1.18 inch by 0.83 inch). It seems to be girdled by two bands of "runes" or lettering, each letter being about 0.1 inch wide. 2. Found buried in an American Indian rubbish pile was this out-of-place object, a Norwegian silver penny, identifiable as being from the reign of Olaf Kyrre, also known as Olaf III Haraldsson (born 1050; ruled 1067-93). Did the Vikings visit what is now the state of Maine, where the mystery penny was found? Or is it an elaborate hoax as critics suggest? 3. This is tentatively identified as a Viking mooring stone, characterized by the rounded but slightly triangular hole in its center. A number of such stones have been found, but their actual function is unknown at this time. This specimen was found on July 4, 2006 along with four others. 4. This artifact, said to be a portion of a metal Viking harpoon tip, was found in northern Minnesota and measures six inches long.

Paine believes that the Viking colony in Minnesota was wiped out by drought after eight or nine decades of existence:

> Most of the western U.S. experiences a severe drought about once every 84 years. The Maalan Aarum records that there were 11 chiefs between the rune stone episode and the drought. If the average reign was five years, the span of time between the high water episode of the rune stone and the drought episode of the Minnesota Caves would fit into the western weather cycle. When the drought came, contact between the Norse and their kin, the Lenape, would have been diminished. The black plague in Norway followed by the Hanseatic League blockade took the Norse out of American history for centuries. The Lenape continued to migrate and create their history.

In addition to the rune stone, 15 campsites showing distinctive marks of Viking settlements, particularly the cutting of triangular-shaped mooring holes into rocks, have been found in an area ranging from the Hudson Bay to Northern Minnesota, indicating Viking settlement there. At these campsites various relics, later authenticated as 14th-century and Scandinavian in design, were also found, including fire-steel, a device for lighting fires, a ceremonial halberd, a 16-inch head of a battle axe, a lighter battle axe, a spearhead, a Nordic sax—a type of single-edged butcher-knife-like sword or dagger—and mooring pins.

And there is the rumored Verendrye rune stone, a stone similar to the Kensington stone, and found in 1783 near Minot, North Dakota by a French explorer named Verendrye, that was shipped to France and lost during the chaos of the French Revolution.

These settlements are believed to have played a sig-

nificant role in the development of the Mandan Indian tribes, who are said to have interbred with ancient whites and were discovered by European explorers to have blue eyes, to be knowledgeable of Christianity and to live in houses of Nordic European design.

Some also believe that knowledge of these settlements returned to Europe as a product of commerce between the homeland and the colonies in North America. Hilgren points to the Skaholt map, a monastic product of the 16th century, that indicates an island of "Vinland" that Hilgren believes is Minnesota and not Newfoundland as often claimed.

Some believe that the settlements in America have a more occult origin—that they are the shelter to which the Teutonic Knights fled after the destruction of their order in much of Europe early in the 14th century. The Teutonic Knights, who are claimed by modern Freemasonry as the ancestors of their occult order, are said to have fled to the Americas in the first decades of the 13th century after the destruction of their base at La Rochelle by the French king and the pope. Those who follow this theory believe that the Knights Templar were led to Minnesota by Nicholas of Lynn, an English astronomer who later returned to Europe, supposedly carrying with him information about the New World. Proponents of this theory point to an occult mark made on one letter in the Kensington rune stone as proof.

But theories about the Knights Templar are not needed to substantiate what has long been known and what even now is resisted by the increasingly multicultural elite that inhabits the ivory towers of modern universities—that there was extensive settlement of the Americas by Nordic peoples prior to the appearance of Columbus. The folklore about Viking longships buried in the lakes of Minnesota and the Dakotas is one part of this history and heritage—and it is the neglect of this folklore, which no one can doubt exists, that is one of the greatest failings of an intellectual elite seeking to promote everything "native" while degrading everything white and European. ✦

William White is the former commander of the American National Socialist Workers Party and is currently completing a degree focused on Classical and Near Eastern studies. Currently he is working on a commentary on the first nine books of Saxo Grammaticus's *Gesta Danorum* and is providing weekly content for American Free Press newspaper in Washington, D.C. You can write to Bill c/o TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. He is under court order not to post on the Internet, so if you upload his material to the Net, please make it clear to everyone that it is not he who is doing so. Bill's new book, *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*, is available from TBR Book Club for $25 plus $5 S&H. See page 64 for order form.

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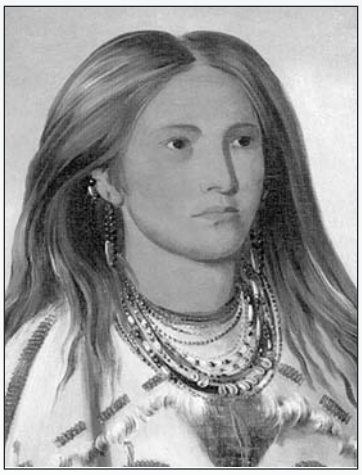
The Mandans

Is mystery of the white Indians of the Dakotas finally solved?

By William White



Left, a painting of a Mandan Indian girl by George Catlin, created in 1832.

It has been believed by some folks, since the 18th century, that a Cymric (Welsh) explorer named Prince Madoc or Madog ab Owain Gwynedd landed somewhere in America in the 12th century (probably 1170). Different locations for the alleged landing(s) have been proposed—from Mobile, Alabama (where an ancient harbor, predating the Columbian discovery, has been found) to Hudson Bay.

If this prince existed at all, which is uncertain, he would have been the son of Owain Gwynedd (d. 1170), prince of Gwynedd in northwest Wales. Gwynedd was an independent kingdom from the end of the Roman era until the 13th century.

One American tribe that has become inextricably linked with the Madoc legend is the Mandan Indians of the western Dakotas, "discovered" by Welsh explorer George Catlin in the last decades of the 18th century.

Catlin published a book claiming that the Mandan Indians spoke Welsh—a claim that has been difficult to substantiate, as most of the Mandans were wiped out by smallpox 40 years later. It is indisputable, though, that the Mandan Indians were white skinned, blond haired and blue eyed—racial traits that have also linked them to ancient Norse (or possibly ancient Welsh) exploration of the area.

Several Welsh-American and American Indian activists have been demanding DNA testing of the remaining Mandans to determine whether they are, in fact, evidence of white settlement of what is now the northern-central United States before Columbus. One American Indian activist—a Shawnee "wisdom keeper" named Ken Lonewolf—not a Mandan—has had himself "DNA tested" and was found to possess Welsh DNA. Not surprisingly, critics have accused Lonewolf of having racial admixture from post-Columbian, not pre-Columbian, settlers.

The Mandans themselves have been resistant to DNA testing, largely because they fear being identified as partly "paleface" from ancient times—a finding that would further erode the American legal principle that every inhabitant of the Americas before 1492 is a so-called "native American," and upset their solidarity with the other, more Mongoloid, tribes.

Testing on ancient human remains has also been problematic, as American Indian activists have the legal right to any remains found on American soil that are dated prior to 1492, and such activists have jealously guarded the DNA of these remains. The premise that the white settlers "stole" the United States from peaceful Mongoloid "natives" is one of the foundational myths justifying the semi-autonomous political existence of American Indian tribes within the borders of the U.S.

White DNA—DNA from the N haplogroup—has been found in many American Indians, and the dominant theory is that these groups represent a white-Asian admixture prior to the migration of proto-American Indians from Asia across the Bering Strait, which occurred during the last ice age. The American Indian haplotype is generally considered a subset of the M haplotype, which is the defining DNA haplotype of the Asian or "yellow," Mongoloid race.

Anyone with eyes to see can tell that the eastern American Indian tribes—called the Algonkians (Abenaki, Penobscot, Lenape, Mohican, Seminole etc) —are racially, culturally and linguistically much different from the heavily Mongoloid-featured Athabaskans (Eskimo, Inuit, Navaho, Tlingit, Haida and other Northwest coast Indians, Apache, Mescalero, Chiricahua etc.). ✦

The Money Power
and the Fall of Rome . . . and the USA

Is the American empire moving into a decline and fall like the Roman empire did nearly 2,000 years ago? Many people have said this before and America still stands. But are we just somewhere in the middle of the process? And, if so, what else must our leaders do to ensure America doesn't end up like the Romans?

By Greg Felton

If Plato has taught us nothing else, it is that government can succumb to corruption. In *The Republic*, he describes how his ideal, philosopher- led republic would deteriorate into successive stages of injustice: from aristocracy (rule by the best), to timocracy (rule by the ambitious), to oligarchy (rule by the greedy), to democracy (rule by the mob) and finally to despotism (rule by the tyrant).

Although Plato's analysis is limited to the classical Greek polis (city-state), history has shown all political systems do become corrupted, for the reasons he describes. Unfortunately, it's a history lesson Western establishment culture deliberately ignores. From birth, we are programmed to believe in the absolute truth of linear progress and the moral superiority of Western "democracy." Together, these *idées fixes* breed the conceit that our society stands at the apex of political systems, all previous ones being inferior models from which we have nothing to learn.

A less delusional evaluation, however, shows American progress and moral superiority are pious frauds, and that the U.S. government is degenerating into full-blown despotism. The deceptively named USA PATRIOT Act ("Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism"), the assault on labor rights (as in Wisconsin), the growing chasm between rich and poor and the mushrooming police state prove that the United States of America has already become a tyrannical empire, as decadent and cruel as any in history. Nor is it any longer a democracy, much less a republic, in any meaningful sense of those words.

If we expect to make informed political judgments about the United States over the next few years or decades, we have to look beyond our democratic illusions to learn from the fate of past empires. Although such a comparison will necessarily be imperfect and open to challenge, there are clear lessons to be learned from the decline of Rome.

ROME—MILITARISM AND DEBT

We are taught that the Western Roman Empire fell on Sept. 4, A.D. 476, but there was no "clean break" that heralded a new world order. The ethnically non-Roman general Flavius Odoacer deposed Emperor Romulus Augustulus and declared himself king of Italy. It was an act of supreme banality since he was already king in all but name, having already received the titles of patrician and *magister militus* (supreme military commander) from Emperor Julius Nepos the year previous. The only difference was that Odoacer no longer saw the need to pay lip service to an impotent vestige of imperial authority.

In fact, the Western empire didn't so much "fall" as

"Barbarian" chieftain Odoacer accepts the ornaments of the Roman emperor (crown and purple cloak) from the deposed Romulus Augustulus. On August 23, 476, Odoacer was proclaimed king; five days later Orestes, a rebel who had made his young son, 14 or 15, emperor, was captured and beheaded. The area around Ravenna at once accepted the new ruler. Augustus was compelled to descend from the throne, but his life was spared. IMAGE: BETTMANN/CORBIS/GETTY

it expired from economic exhaustion, political instability and irrelevance.

Meanwhile, Nepos continued to rule in Dalmatia until 480, and is considered by some historians, and was considered by the Byzantines, to be the last Western Roman emperor. And the Eastern Roman Empire was going from strength to strength: By A.D. 550, they ruled from Gibraltar to the Black Sea, including Italy, north Africa and Armenia.

To the average Roman peasant, landowner or city dweller, the idea of living under an ethnically non-Roman autocrat would have passed unnoticed. For centuries, armies of Visigoths and other Germanic peoples had been invading and settling within the Western Empire and filling out the ranks of the military. By the time Odoacer declared himself king, the Western Empire and its army were at least as much Germanic as Roman.

The end of Western imperial rule, though, was due far less to external causes than to economic collapse. The beginning of the decline can be traced to one of several dates, but perhaps the best one is A.D. 76, the beginning of Hadrian's reign (117-138), when Rome was at the height of its peace, power and prosperity. His predecessor, Trajan (r. A.D. 98-117), had taken the empire to its greatest expanse—spreading from Britain to the Persian Gulf—but Hadrian recognized that the vast empire was economically unsustainable and militarily indefensible, and shrewdly stopped expanding and began to consolidate.

Nevertheless, this measure would prove fatal.

As long as Rome grew, conquering new territory, the army could send plunder back home to pay for its keep,

but the empire had not expanded profitably since Claudius invaded Britain in the A.D. 40s. The empire now faced an insoluble dilemma: It could not afford to expand, but without expansion it could not plunder to maintain the army. According to Prof. Julian Fenner of the University of Manchester, the cost to maintain the army more than doubled between A.D. 96 and 180. This was the period of the Five Good Emperors (Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius); yet it was also during this golden age that complacency and stagnation set in.

Upon Hadrian's accession the imperial treasury had sustained 15 years of tax arrears, totaling 900 million sisterces. (The brass or silver sisterce was equal to ¼ of a silver denarius, the main unit of currency.) In a great public display, Hadrian repudiated the debt to spare his people the burden, but it was a temporary reprieve since the empire needed massive infusions of revenue for the army. Hadrian had already given debt relief to the rural poor, but now taxes had to be exacted from everyone.

With little or no ability to raise revenue through war, Hadrian set in motion the policy of internal official extortion and terrorism that would henceforth define the empire.

Roman coins, or the larger denominations, had intrinsic value, unlike most modern coins. They contained some precious metal, but the value of a coin was higher—eventually much higher—than its precious metal content. Nero and other emperors pursued a "cheap money" policy, debasing the currency to supply a demand for more coinage, which helped the poor and those in debt. By the time of Claudius II Gothicus (A.D. 268-270), the amount of silver in a "silver denarius" was a mere 0.02%.

No sector of society would be spared the police-state tactics of Roman imperial bureaucrats, but the full terror of the state fell hardest on those least able to pay: the rural poor.

Externally, foreign trade also suffered. By the end of the second century, a long history of coin clipping had reduced the value of the denarius by two-thirds, and it ceased to be accepted for trade abroad. Even if trade had been possible, border wars, revolts and civil wars made commerce too risky, so the supply of wheat and other goods that used to come across the Mediterranean bound for the cities and outlying regions dried up. By the end of the century, many major producing land owners were keeping their goods for subsistence purposes and for sale to the local countryside instead of sending them to the cities. This would lead in turn to land confiscations by the government and the impoverishment of landowners.

Imperial decline was accelerated by the assassination of Aurelius's unstable, profligate heir Commodus in A.D. 191.

The assassination, the last of many attempts, broke the tradition of emperors selecting their successors, and ushered in three years of civil war, as competing legions championed their own candidates to become emperor. The war ended with the accession of the draconian Septimus Severus (A.D. 193), but the office of the emperor had been irreparably compromised and would now be controlled by the army.

Profligate military spending, economic contraction and state terrorism were involved in the irreversible decline of Rome.

The empire would persist in the West for another 285 years, but disproportionate military spending, economic contraction and state terrorism had set it on a path of irreversible decline. Historian Michael Grant gives us this picture of how the empire consumed itself:

"[It] had become a prison, or a military camp in a perpetual state of siege, where each man was assigned a place he must not desert. And his descendants must not desert it either. And so the whole of the population was in conflict with the government: There was disunity, or rather a whole series of disunities, on a colossal scale. The authorities desired and enforced the very greatest degree of regimentation that it was possible to obtain . . . since this seemed the only way to raise the money needed to save the empire. . . .

"Paradoxically, this regimentation did not halt the disintegration of the Roman world but accelerated its destructive progress. The individual spirit of initiative that alone could have kept the commonwealth alive was stifled and stamped out by the widespread deprivation of personal freedom, which this became one of the most potent reasons for Rome's collapse."

AMERICA—POVERTY AND PARANOIA

Despite the dissimilarities, the U.S. empire is generally following the same destructive script: militarizing itself to death, impoverishing its people and bankrupting the economy. In the following examples, the reader will see parallels with Rome. Where the U.S. empire fits on the Western Roman Empire timeline will be discussed at the end.

On Sept. 25, 2011, the U.S. national debt clock stood at $14.738 trillion, double what it was in 2006. Of that amount, more than one-quarter is attributable to the military's "war on terrorism" and the police-state Department of Homeland Security (and Transportation Security Administration etc) apparatus, created after the Sept. 11, 2001, false flag attack on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, which, mounting evidence shows, was partly inflicted by the U.S. government itself, and partly an Israeli Mossad operation.

The U.S. government and ruling class used the attack as an excuse to go on an orgy of killing and destruction in Afghanistan (and Iraq). In so doing it has impoverished the treasury to the tune of $6 trillion, the total U.S. national debt at the end of 2002. Included in this figure is a near tripling of military no-bid contracts, from $50 billion in 2003 to $140 billion in 2011. Then came Barack Obama's madcap war against Libya.

Somehow we survived 46 years of the Soviet nuclear threat without going to war. But Iraq, which, as former Reagan Treasury undersecretary Paul Craig Roberts said, all but the most stupid people on Earth now know had no "weapons of mass destruction," was such a supposed "threat" that the U.S. government felt justified to lie to the whole world about it, in order to attack, invade, occupy and destroy a country that posed no threat whatsoever. The same for Afghanistan.

In addition to this military profligacy, an audit of the privately owned "Federal" Reserve has revealed $16 trillion in secret bailouts to banks because corrupt lending practices would have forced them into insolvency. Against the enormity of this expenditure of public money, a record number of working Americans have slipped into poverty. Last September, *The New York Times* reported that 46.2 million Americans were living below the official poverty line, and that average household income had fallen to 1997 levels, a gap of negative or no growth not seen since the Great Depression. For-

Was Rome a Success?

It has been asked by some not why did the Roman Empire fall, but why did it last so long? If Rome was founded in 753 B.C., as tradition has it, and fell about A.D. 476, then Roman civilization lasted for 1,229 years, not including the survival of Byzantium for many more centuries. The "fall"—some would say it was merely a transformation—lasted an extended period of time also, about 300 years. Should the timespan here indicate Rome is a success story, not a failure? Put America into this span of time and the U.S.A. would collapse by A.D. 2995. It's hard to find anyone who believes the U.S. will be around in any recognizable state by that date.

Militant Messiahs Bring Death

The Jews played a key role—many would say the key role—in the fall of Rome. Although only 10% of the empire's population, they were able to cause much trouble. If the Roman occupiers of Palestine weren't careful enough, they were likely to cross up some arcane Jewish religious law or other and have a riot or rebellion on their hands. The Romans bent over backwards to avoid offending the delicate religious sensibilities of the Jews.

In Roman eyes, the Jewish population was a powderkeg ready to blow at any minute; its moneylenders committed usury causing untold grief to the people of the empire, and then there were the religious fanatics. For example, during the procuratorship of Cuspius Fabus in A.D. 46-48, a holy man called Theudas arose and started a dangerous movement, with mobs of followers calling him their messiah.

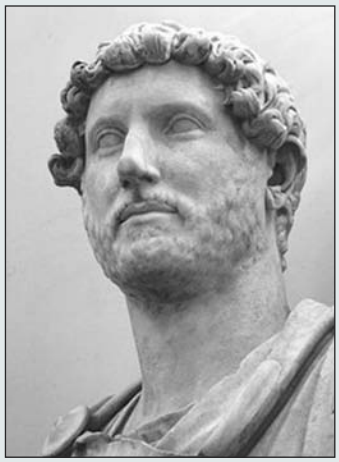
Finally, Fabus had to put down the movement by force. He decapitated Theudas. His head was placed on display in Jerusalem.

Theudas was not the only phony Jewish militant messianic figure to come down the pike. Dozens of Jewish men emerged at various times claiming they would free their followers from this or that oppressor, riling up the population to armed revolt.

These uprisings invariably led to the deaths of thousands of their fellow countrymen at places like Caesarea, Scythopolis, Ascolon etc.

ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS

JULIUS NEPOS



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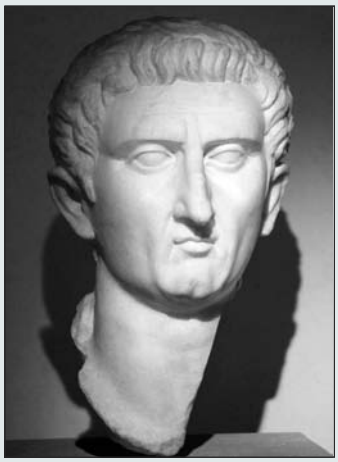


NERVA

mer Labor Secretary Robert Reich reported that 7 million more Americans have become unemployed since 2007, and that job creation stagnated in 2011.

If one looks at the statistics, one will see graphic proof of this income disparity. The four groups with the lowest annual income ($5,000–$30,000) together account for about 30% of total consumer units and spend an average of 26% of income on food, compared with 10% for the average household.

The "Occupy Wall Street" protest of the poverty-stricken 99% against the rich 1% intensified and expanded from New York City to other cities, while Americans who lost their homes in the sub-prime mortgage scandal were living in tent cities. These are but two outward signs that a runaway wealth gap, economic stagnation and currency uncertainty are destabilizing the empire from within. The empire's external economy is also bleak.

In 2010, the International Monetary Fund reported that Wall Street's corrupt lending practices were responsible for the world economy showing negative 0.6% growth during the previous year. In the Third World, aggregate growth of 8.1% in 2007 fell to 1.7% in 2009, with over half of that owing to growth in China and India. By the end of the year, the World Bank estimated that 64 million people would join the list of those living in extreme poverty, on less than $1.25 a day. Meanwhile the Rothschilds are estimated to own half the wealth of the world.

Like Rome's Western Empire, America's empire, under the current setup, is economically unsustainable. Exorbitant military/police-state spending and domestic impoverishment generate their own destructive dynamic and point toward inexorable political collapse.

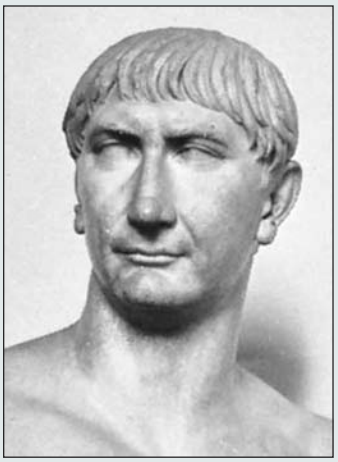
THE SLIDE INTO DESPOTISM

Two dates stand out as prime candidates from which to date the beginning of the end of the U.S. Empire: The 2000 presidential election of George W. Bush and the 1980 election of Ronald Reagan.

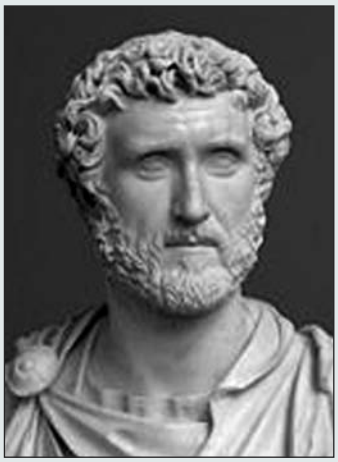
Gen. Wesley Clark makes a strong case for 2000. In a speech in San Francisco on Oct. 3, 2007, he described how a policy coup led by "hard-nosed people" took over the direction of American policy and planned the destabilization and conquest of the Muslim world. These peo-

The Roman Monetary System

The Romans, for all their cleverness, never learned the Spartan trick of issuing totally worthless (intrinsically) money. They did, however, debase their coins, which were gold, silver, brass and copper. Nor do the Romans appear to have learned from the Mesopotamians the wise measure of periodically having "jubilees" of debt forgiveness. On the plus side, the Roman government does not seem to have borrowed from the private bankers. Instead, they issued the money they needed. In this regard, the United States is far less wise than the Romans.



TRAJAN



ANTONINUS PIUS

MARCUS AURELIUS

THEODORIC

ple, who come from the "Project for the New American Century" (PNAC), are a cabal of Zionists—militant Jews and Christians who see the United States not as a republic but as an instrument of Israel's imperial expansion in the Middle East. For this, the American economy is ripe to be pillaged. Indeed, unchecked PNAC militarism caused the U.S. debt to balloon by 18% from 2002 to 2005, while GDP grew by half that amount.

As compelling as Clark's argument is, though, an even better case can be made for the election of Reagan as the turning point for our collapse, despite his popularity with many conservatives. The national debt as a percentage of GDP fell steadily following the end of World War II (1945). By the beginning of 1980, it had fallen from 120% to around 32%. Over the next 10 years it would double because of the insinuation of PNAC-thinking zealots into the U.S. government, massive tax breaks for the wealthy, the deregulation of the banking and other industries and the elevation of anti-statism to official economic dogma. The stock market shot up, and in the orgy of acquisition it engendered Americans did not notice that their republic had begun to disappear.

The militarism and paranoia of the last 11 years would not have been possible without Reagan, who made reason and moderation politically unfashionable. From 1947 to 1981, total U.S. debt was consistently at or below $2 trillion. After Reagan, we experienced almost steady debt growth because of irrational military spending and excessive upper-class tax cuts.

Now, under Barack Obama, this irrationality has pushed the total federal debt to 80% of GDP. Small wonder that the U.S. suffered its first-ever credit rating downgrade—from AAA to AA+.

WHAT NOW?

The role of the army in determining who would be the Western Roman emperor has its analog in the role the Israel lobby plays in determining who gets to join the U.S. ruling class and who gets to be the puppet president. As such, national economic policy has little to do with the welfare of the American people. For example, the recent financial crisis led to calls for broad cuts ($1 trillion) to foreign aid—a largely cosmetic gesture since it only accounts for 1% of total spending. But exempt from any planned cuts is the more than $3 billion the United States gives Israel annually in direct foreign assistance. Israeli exceptionalism is written into U.S. law on many matters. As I wrote in *The Host and the Parasite: How Israel's Fifth Column Consumed America:*

> In 1975, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed a "memorandum of understanding" guaranteeing that the U.S. would meet all of Israel's oil needs in the event of a crisis. This memorandum, which has been quietly renewed every five years, commits the U.S. to build and maintain a strategic petroleum reserve for Israel, even to the extent of creating shortages for its own citizens. Moreover, the U.S. guarantees to deliver this oil in its own tankers if commercial shippers cannot or will not deliver it to Israel. In all, this arrangement is worth $3 billion in 2002 dollars, and has required special legislation to exempt Israel from oil

export restrictions. U.S. citizens will do without food, medical coverage, employment or education, but Israel will never want for oil.

If the United States were to have its "Odoacer moment," one might expect to see an Israeli national or high-ranking U.S.-Israeli dual citizen proclaim martial law or declare himself president for life. But given the utter subservience of the U.S. government to Israel, such an overt act would be unnecessary.

Like the Western Roman Empire, the U.S. government is trying to maintain a military empire its economy cannot sustain, and terrorize its own subjects into obedience. At least Hadrian realized the need to stop trying to expand and to consolidate instead. But then he ruled over a real empire, whereas the U.S. president is a military satrap of a foreign imperial power: the global Zionist political empire.

As unemployment and poverty show no signs of abating, and the United States plans its next imperial misadventures, economic and societal collapse is only a matter of time. ✦

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Greg Felton, a freelance editor, was born and raised in and around Vancouver, British Columbia and has been a journalist since 1993. He has won several awards for investigative reporting and column writing and now specializes in Middle East politics, Canadian politics, anti-Arab/anti-Muslim media propaganda and language. For seven years he wrote a political column for the biweekly Arabic/English *Canadian Arab News,* and is published in *whatreallyhappened.com, mediamonitors.net,* the *Middle East Times, Tehran Times* and other publications. He has a bachelor's degree in Russian Studies and a master's degree in political science from the University of British Columbia.

Books on Rome

The Teuton and the Roman—By Charles Kingsley, edited and abridged by J. W. Jamieson. Rome died and its empire collapsed when wealth corrupted the social system and continual warfare sapped the bloodstream of the original founders. The final death blow was delivered by waves of fierce Germanic Goths and Lombards. *The Teuton and the Roman* describes the decadence of the latter-day Roman Empire and the revitalization of its Italian territories under the conquering Germanic nations that settled and repopulated northern Italy. Softcover, 122 pages, #611, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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The Falls of Rome . . .

Rome's 'fall' occurred on more than one occasion

Rome had more than one fall. The first, and arguably the worst, was the fall of the Roman Republic. A key factor in the fall of Rome, as it was in many nations, was the Money Power.

Julius Caesar followed in the footsteps of other monetary reformers such as Tiberius and Caius Gracchus.*

Caesar, a benevolent populist, sought to correct many evils of his time. He was particularly concerned about the intrigues of the Money Power.

Up until 48 B.C., the coining of money had been in the hands of a few wealthy families. Caesar took this power from them and restored it to the government. He then issued a large amount of money, launching a number of public works and paying the money to the workers. He also reduced taxes.

The privileged class was outraged by all this, but the common men loved Caesar. They even wanted him to be their king, but three times Caesar refused the crown.

Caesar, a plain soldier, did not like to spend time in the city with the corrupt politicians.

The "Wall Streeters" of his time decided to get rid of him. They used their old trick—tried and true against the Gracchi and other opponents—of accusing him of ambition. These "gentlemen" decided to kill him with their own hands.

With the death of Caesar on March 15—Purim or very close to it—came the end of cheap money, and the Roman Republic went into a decline.

A contraction of the money set in, as planned by the "Wall Streeters," and more misery was heaped upon the 99 percenters.

If we look at the monetary situation in Rome it much resembles what we have in America today, usury, high taxes, many people losing their homes, buying the tall tales and false promises of the politicians and failing to inform themselves of the real reasons for their distress—the issuing of the money by the private moneychangers, like our Federal Reserve criminals.

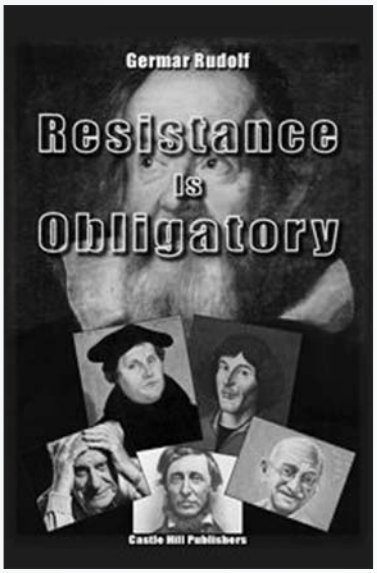
The Roman Republic was finally swept away by another crisis, about the year 27 B.C. The Money Power used the occasion to install their own dictator, Augustus Caesar—ironically the adopted son of Julius—who established a ruthless regime of cruelty and violence against would-be reformers. (Most likely he was also the murderer of Cleopatra, among others; see *Sketches of Roman History*.) ✦

Among his many other accomplishments, Julius Caesar created the first news sheet, the *Acta Diurna*, which was posted on the forum to let everyone who cared to read it know what the Assembly and Senate were up to. Was he assassinated for his populism?

*TBR recommends *Sketches of Roman History*, (softcover, 132 pages, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) by Sen. Thomas Watson. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge.

Prominent 'Thought Criminal' Pens New Book Detailing Battle for Historical, Holocaust Truth

By John Tiffany



In a letter written by Germar Rudolf from his prison cell he explained why he became a holocaust Revisionist and why he was prepared to pay such a terrible price. Perhaps surprisingly, Rudolf, a chemist, was never much interested in World War II or the holocaust. What interested him were the whys and wherefores of propaganda lies. To him holocaust propaganda is not a mere historical issue but rather also an ideological issue.

Rudolf has an abiding interest in understanding how and why wars get to be, the intrigues, schemes, lies and propaganda used to justify it, and how in some cases, this propaganda is afterward maintained by the victorious side.

In his typical German school education, he encountered the subject of the holocaust repeatedly, and recalls: "The usual claims about it seemed undeniable to me—chiseled in stone, self-evident."

AN EPIPHANY

But in 1989 he came across the writings of Paul Rassinier, a French former Communist, partisan fighter, and inmate of Buchenwald and other WWII work camps. Rassinier heard stories after the war of mechanized exterminations in Buchenwald—claims he knew as a scientist to be untrue. These lies and the increasing persecution in Germany of anyone who raised the issue of the holocaust made Rudolf a little angry. To him this all was outrageous, unacceptable and against all norms and ideals of a just society. In his mind, the fact that there is no other topic in all of history where dissent is crushed is evidence enough that it is thus probably the most important historical topic.

An increasing number of scholars and lay people clearly see that something is not right with Elie Wiesel and the current holocaust narratives. The writings of Rudolf and others have simply confirmed what they already suspect. See TBR's extensive selection of books by Rudolf and others if you need convincing yourself at barnesreview.com.

That Jews suffered greatly during the Third Reich is not in question, but the notion of a premeditated, planned and industrial extermination of Europe's Jews with its iconic gas chambers and immutable six million are all used to make the holocaust not only "unique" but also sacred. We are faced with a new, secular religion with astonishing power to command worship. And, like all religions, the holocaust has key and sacred elements—the exterminationist imperative, the gas chambers, the sacred six million and a pantheon of heroes and martyrs. The holocaust has become the "holycaust." If you doubt that, then think about this: Do you know of any other historical event in which we are told to believe but banned from investigating?

This is no small matter. If it were, why the fuss? Why the witch hunt? Why the demonization and/or imprisonment of historians like David Irving, Ernst Zündel, Vincent Reynouard, Fredrick Töben, Juergen Graf, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf and many others?

And it is not just these infidels. What may well be a massive lie is being used to oppress whole nations. The Germans and Austrians are blamed for conceiving and perpetrating the slaughter; the Russian, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, Romanian and Hungarian people are blamed for hosting, assisting and cheering the slaughter; the Americans, British, French, Dutch, Belgians, Italians and even Diaspora Jews are blamed for not stopping the slaughter; the Swiss are blamed for profiting from it; the entire Christian world

is blamed for allowing the slaughter; and more recently the Palestinians, Arabs and Muslims are blamed for wanting to "holocaust" the Jews of Israel.

The truth is, the current version of the holocaust oppresses the entire non-Jewish world.

RESISTANCE IS OBLIGATORY

Imagine this kafkaesque scenario: You are a scientist who has summarized the results of many years of research in a book. Shortly after publishing this book you are arrested and thrown into prison for writing what the government claims is a book of lies. Imagine you are aware that in the upcoming trial you and your defense attorneys, if any, will be forbidden, under threat of prosecution, to prove any factual claims made in that book.

All motions to introduce supporting evidence will be summarily rejected as well.

Only a very few of your research colleagues will dare to confirm the legitimacy and quality of your work because they fear similar persecution. The efforts of these few colleagues would be in vain anyway. The news media, the so-called "guardians of freedom of speech," will join the prosecution in demanding your punishment.

In such a situation as this, how would you defend yourself in court? It's impossible.

This is the situation Rudolf found himself in at the end of 2005 after having been abruptly and violently separated from his American family by U.S. immigration authorities in Chicago, deported to Germany and immediately thrown into jail to await trial on account of his book *Lectures on the Holocaust*, which Rudolf had published in the summer of 2005, and for Web pages promoting this and other, similar books. This was no plot against Rudolf personally, though, because this is the same situation everyone faces who clashes with Germany's law penalizing "holocaust denial." The situation is similar in many Western nations.

Various defense attorneys unanimously assured Rudolf that all defense was doomed in principle and that he would have to reckon with a prison sentence close to the maximum term of five years. Other attorneys advised Rudolf to recant his views and feign remorse and contrition.

Renouncing his scientific convictions was not an acceptable option for Rudolf, though. A defense based on the facts of the case was impossible, and if attempted, it merely would have exacerbated his situation, because in trying to prove that his views are correct, Rudolf would have repeated once more the very crime of violating state dogma for which he was on trial.

But even if such an approach had been possible, this staunch fellow still would have rejected it because he is firmly convinced that no court has the right to pass binding judgment on matters of scientific controversy. It is therefore an impermissible concession to allow a court of law to pass judgment on the correctness of scientific theses—and real history—in the first place.

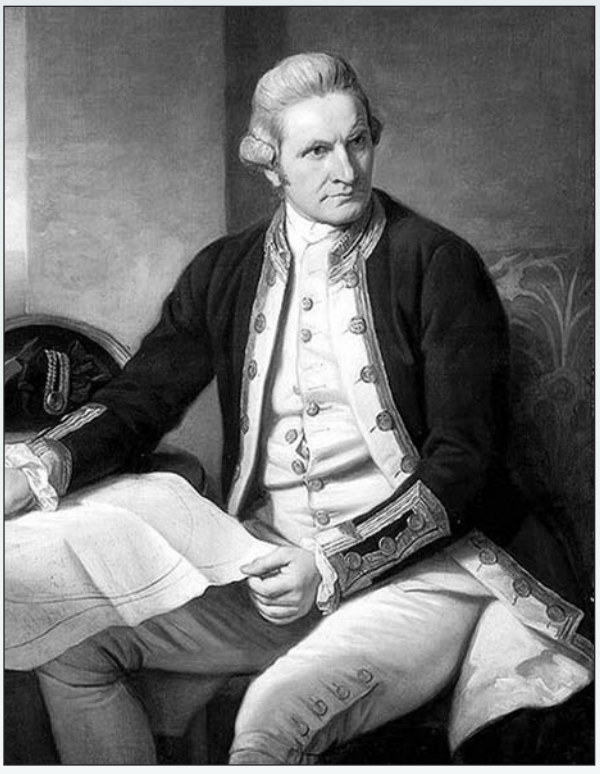
Thus Rudolf decided quite early to treat the trial as an opportunity to document the bizarre legal conditions now prevailing in Germany. For this reason Rudolf wanted to make a thorough statement about the governing legal situation at the beginning of the main proceedings. After a biographical introduction, Rudolf explained the actual nature of science as such and its significance for human society. This was followed by a depiction of the repressive situation prevailing in German courts today.

His seven-day presentation in court turned into a lecture on the principles of science and on the destruction of freedom of opinion in Germany, as you can read in his new book *Resistance Is Obligatory*.

In this book you will read the brilliant seven-session long address he made to the Mannheim District Court prior to his sentence and conviction. You will see the writings of Rudolf on a variety of matters including truthseeking as the essence of human dignity, the conflict between the truthseeker and the state, the meaning of science, justice and resistance in Germany and in other countries. You'll also find appendices documenting numerous motions to the courts and their rejections, as well as letters to distinguished historians and their replies. Finally, you will read the court's verdict and the sentence. As an added bonus, the book includes 16 color plates of professional-level drawings created by Rudolf in his jail cell. ✦

Resistance Is Obligatory (softcover, 376 pages, 6×9, 16 color illustrations, #620, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Add $15 S&H outside the U.S. To charge, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free or order at www.barnesreview.com.

New Zealand's Uncensored Racial History



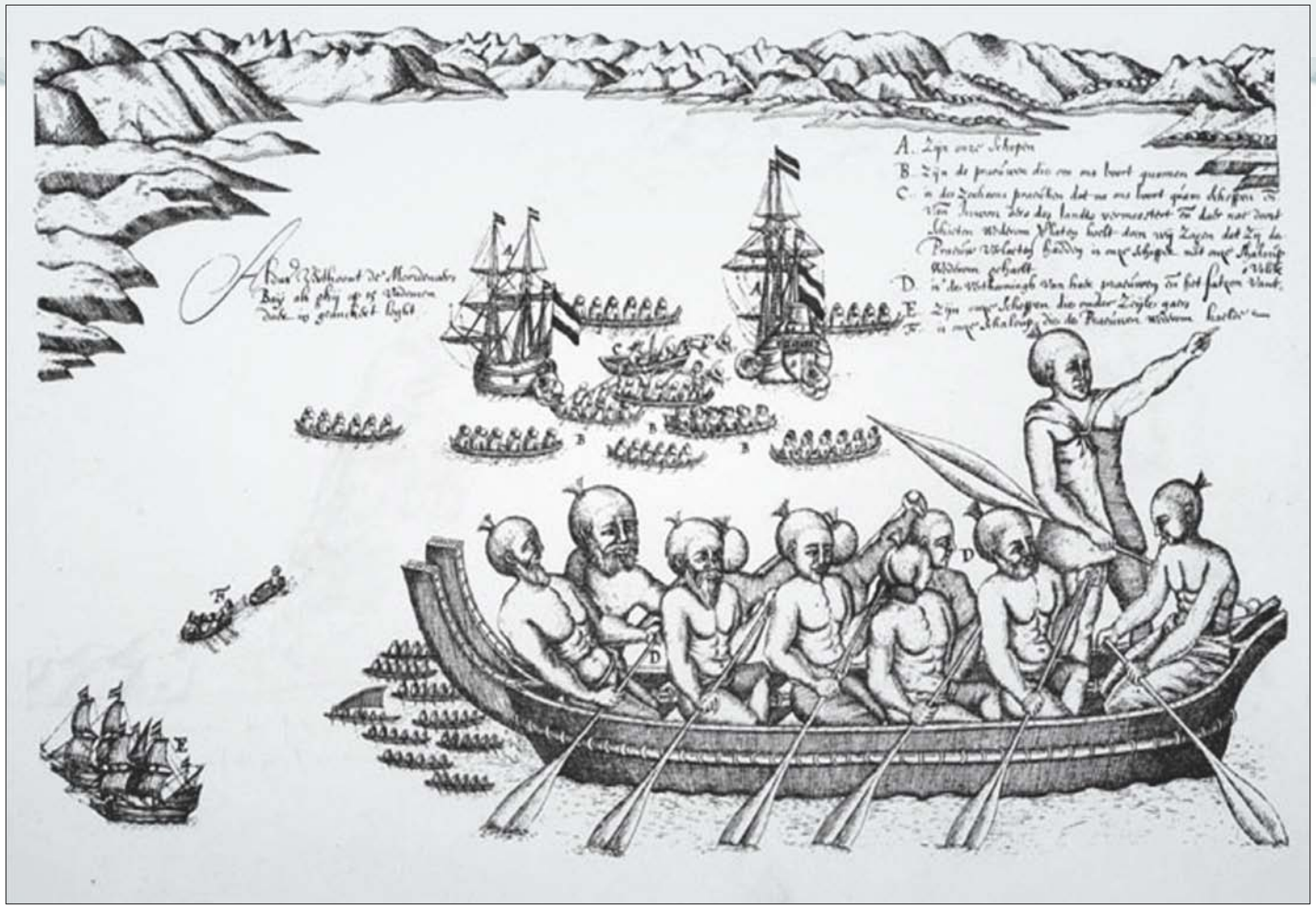
Captain James Cook went to great lengths and the risk of his crew in establishing friendly relations with the native Maoris. He later circumnavigated the islands and accurately charted the New Zealand coastline. Above, a portrait of the great English explorer created by Nathaniel Dance, circa 1775. The painting is now housed in the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich, England.

The European settlement of New Zealand differed greatly from that of Australia or Tasmania, because the native population, the warlike Maoris, offered real, violent and determined resistance to white or "pakeha" encroachment, much like many of the American Indian tribes. The Maoris are still a major player in the New Zealand scene.

By Arthur Kemp

The Polynesians who were destined to become the Maori first entered New Zealand around A.D. 1280, which meant that they had been there for less than 400 years before the first Europeans arrived. Nonetheless, they are generally accepted as the "indigenous" population of that country. (However, for an article about the mysterious white people who lived in New Zealand prior to the Polynesians, see TBR March-April 2005.)

The first European explorer to reach New Zealand was the Dutchman Abel Tasman, who anchored his small fleet of ships off what is today the South Island's Golden Bay (the northern tip of the island) on December 17, 1642. The next day, four Maori canoes approached the Dutch ships, and according to Tasman, "blew several times on an instrument. . . . [W]e then ordered our sailors to play them some tunes in answer."



A sketch of natives in a boat drawn by one of the crew of Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, made at the time of the attack on the white explorers at what is today Golden Bay in New Zealand. The original Dutch caption reads: *Een zicht van de Moordenaersbaai, zoals je bent hier voor anker in 15 vadem* ("A view of Murderers Bay, as you are at anchor here in 15 fathoms").

The Dutch next fired a cannon out to sea, at which the Maoris fled in terror. The next day, another Maori canoe approached the Dutch ships but returned to land. Tasman ordered his ships closer inshore, because, as he wrote, "these people apparently sought our friendship." Tasman ordered two smaller boats into the water to meet another two Maori canoes, which had set off from the shore.

Without warning, one of the Maori canoes rammed a small Dutch boat and attacked the crew with clubs and spears. The attack killed four white men, and the Maoris took one of the bodies back to shore with them. Tasman ordered the ships to leave "since we could not hope to enter into friendly relations with these people, or to be able to get water or refreshments here." As they were leaving, a number of Maori canoes paddled out once again, but the Dutchmen fired on the natives and chased them away. Tasman named the place Moordenaersbaai ("Murderers Bay") and wrote in his journal that the encounter "must teach us to consider the inhabitants of this country as enemies." Tasman seemingly was unaware that the Maoris were composed of a large number of tribes, many of them hostile to one another. This unfortunate event would set the tone for many future interactions between white settlers and the Maoris.

CAPT. COOK MEETS THE MAORIS

The next European contact with the Maoris occurred in 1769 when the British explorer Capt. James Cook, in his good ship the *Endeavour*, anchored off what is today known as Poverty Bay on New Zealand's North Island (Te Ika-a-Maaui). Smoke was spotted ris-

In October of 1809, a 395-ton convict ship named *The Boyd* sailed to Whangaroa, New Zealand. The vessel carried about 70 people including the crew. The son of a Maori chief from Whangaroa asked to work for his passage on the ship. During the voyage, the Maori youth was flogged in a disciplinary action. Upon returning to Whangaroa, he reported the events to his tribe. In accordance with their customs, the Maoris formed a plan for *utu* (revenge). In the end, the Maoris accidentally blew up *The Boyd*'s powder stores (shown above). Nearly the entire crew, passengers and convicts were killed, butchered and eaten. A raid by Capt. Alexander Berry managed to rescue four survivors. (Evidently, they were being saved for dessert.) Relations between the English and the Maoris remained strained for years after the incident.

ing from the coastline, and Cook took this to mean the country was inhabited. He and a number of crewmen went ashore in two small boats to explore. Ashore, the group set off on foot, leaving four sailors to guard the boats on the beach. A group of Maoris appeared out of the bush and attacked the four sailors. The white men fought off the tribesmen, killing one with a gunshot. The rest ran away.

Cook's party heard the gunfire and returned quickly to the beach and, from there, back to the *Endeavour*. The next day, more Maoris were sighted on the beach and an attempt was made to establish contact. Cook had taken two Tahitians onboard at an earlier stop in his voyage, and their language was fairly similar to "*Te Reo*," the Maori tongue.

The two Tahitians, who knew English, were thus able to provide a basic translation service. They accompanied Cook and some crewmen, who went ashore again to meet with the natives.

This second meeting on the beach descended into a fight when one of the Maoris suddenly attempted to grab a sword from a sailor. The whites were forced to open fire. After the would-be sword thief was shot dead, the survivors fled. Cook and his men retreated to their ship. They noticed two canoes had entered the water and approached the ship. Cook determined to bring the Maoris on board, gain their trust by offering them gifts, and let them go in hopes they would tell the other tribesmen that, despite the previous unfortunate events, the Europeans were friendly.

This plan nearly came to naught when the Maoris attacked one of the small boats sent out to meet them. Again, the whites were forced to open fire and several more Maoris were killed. However, some Maoris who

jumped in the sea to avoid the gunfire were captured and taken aboard the ship. There, Cook put his plan into effect. He offered them gifts, food and drink, and in a short while the Maoris accepted that the white men were friendly. They were taken back and handed over to a large group of tribesmen gathered on the shore, in the first-ever non-violent encounter between Europeans and Maoris.

The *Endeavour* continued on to what is today Hawkes Bay on the east coast of the North Island, where contact was made with another Maori tribe. Cook's men had almost completed a trade for fish when the Maoris seized one of the Tahitian translators. The kidnappers attempted to paddle away with their prisoner, but the Europeans opened fire. A Maori was killed. In the ensuing melee, the Tahitian escaped and swam back to the British boat. Cook named the area Kidnappers Bay.

Cook sailed back to Britain to bring news of his discoveries, and on his second voyage two years later, circumnavigated and charted New Zealand.

THE *BOYD* MASSACRE

In 1809, a British ship named the *Boyd*, under the command of Capt. John Thompson, anchored off Whangaroa Harbor on the North Island after sailing from Australia to collect samples of a massive type of coniferous tree called the kauri (*Agthis australis*). The local Whangaroa Maoris appeared friendly and offered to take Thompson and his crew to find suitable trees. Thompson and four others took up the offer and left in a longboat with the Maori "guides."

However, as soon as they were ashore, the Maoris attacked and killed Thompson and his men. Some Maoris dressed up in their clothes, and using the evening darkness to aid their disguise, manned the Europeans' longboat and drew alongside the unsuspecting *Boyd*.

The Maoris boarded the ship and murdered the sleeping crew one by one. The passengers were then forced to assemble on the deck, where they were all killed after Maori reinforcements arrived by canoe. Five Europeans hid in the ship's rigging and watched in silent horror as the Maoris murdered and dismembered their victims in preparation for a cannibalistic meal, which was later held ashore. The attackers left the ship with

The Hau Hau Rebellion

A German missionary, Karl Völkner, had built a church in Opotiki and attracted a number of Maoris to Christianity by 1865. But these new Christians were not strong in their faith. In February 1865, Maori leader Kereopa Te Rau (above) arrived at Opotiki and converted the congregation to the new, violent Hau Hau religion. In March, Völkner's flock seized him, hanged him and cut off his head. Shortly thereafter, Te Rau preached a Hau Hau sermon from Völkner's pulpit, in which he gouged out and ate Völkner's eyeballs and drank his blood. Te Rau became known as "Kai whatu"—"the eyeball eater." Abhorrent as this was to the white man, or pakeha, it was normal behavior for Maoris. This atrocity provoked the British to launch a new campaign to stamp out the Hau Hau rebels, which took seven years to accomplish. Those Maoris who had come to understand that Hau Hau was a hoax became strongly opposed to it. This caused many Taranaki Maoris to join government forces and take part in suppressing uprisings by pro-Hau Hau tribes. Taranakis were deployed alongside colonial militia, and together they waged a highly effective campaign against the local rebel Maoris. Led by Maj. Ropata Waha Wahawho, the government forces captured Te Rau, and the Hau Hau-related uprising was crushed. Above: Kereopa Te Rau, photographed in Napier Prison in December 1871, just before he was hanged. Around his shoulders he wears a native piupiu (flax skirt).

their gruesome meat, and the five survivors attempted to escape the next day in a canoe that belonged to another Maori tribe unconnected with the perpetrators of the massacre and which had drawn alongside. This escape attempt ended in failure when the canoe was attacked by the Whangaroa Maoris. All but one of the fleeing Europeans were caught and killed.

A few other Europeans survived the massacre by hiding below deck. These included a woman and her baby, a two-year-old girl orphaned in the attack and two men. All were captured and held prisoner by the Whangaroa Maoris. The *Boyd* was then towed away by a number of Maori canoes, but ran aground a short distance away. The tribesmen spent several days ransacking the ship, and when they discovered the gunpowder store on board, they made an attempt to fire some of the weapons. Their ignorance of the dangers of gunpowder resulted in an explosion on board, which killed dozens of Maoris and burned out the ship.

News of the massacre reached the crew of another ship, at the Bay of Islands, the *City of Edinburgh*, under Capt. Alexander Berry. They organized a punitive raiding party, which went ashore and seized the two Maori chiefs responsible for the *Boyd* incident. Berry offered to exchange the chiefs for the white survivors—a deal that was accepted. All of the survivors, bar one man who had been killed and eaten after he had been forced to make a number of steel fishing hooks, were released. The crew from the *City of Edinburgh* found piles of human bones on the shoreline. Berry reported that: "We had seen the mangled fragments and fresh bones of our countrymen, with the marks even of the [Maoris'] teeth remaining on them." (*From Tasman to Marsden: A History of Northern New Zealand from 1642 to 1818*, by Robert McNab, Dunedin, 1914.)

A woman & her baby, a two-year-old girl and two men survived the massacre by hiding below deck.

MAORI WARS, 1845-1872

A series of wars, originally called the Maori Wars (but now renamed, for the sake of political correctness, the "New Zealand Wars") started in 1845 and continued in phases until 1872. The wars were preceded by what became known as the Wairau Affray on South Island (Te Wai Punamu) in 1843, when settlers who had purchased land from a Maori chief came under attack and had their small settlement burned down.

An attempt to raise a local militia led to a battle between the two sides, which resulted in 22 whites being killed and eaten by the Maoris, and four Maoris being killed. Five Britishers and three Maoris were wounded.

THE FLAGSTAFF WAR

The first conflict in the Maori Wars proper came in 1845, in what is known as the Flagstaff War. A chief named Hone Heke became unhappy with increased European immigration. Using as a pretext an alleged insult to his person by a Maori female married to one of the settlers, he ransacked the town of Kororareka (now known as Russell, the first permanent European settlement in New Zealand on the North Island).

During this attack, Heke cut down the flagpole that flew the British flag, an act that gave the war its name.

British troops rushed to Kororareka. Heke backed down and replaced the flagpole. However, the truce was short-lived. Other Maoris, notably the chief Kawiti, encouraged Heke to continue with his "rebellion," and he ordered the flagpole cut down a second time. British troops replaced it but, within a day, Maoris had cut it down again.

The British built another flagpole and posted guards around it. The guardpost was attacked by a large group of warriors. The guards were killed and the flagpole cut down yet again, while a large Maori force attacked and burned the town. The entire settlement was forced to retreat onto ships moored offshore.

Fresh British troops were dispatched to retake Kororareka. In April 1845, an attempt to take Heke's earth-and-wood fort (called a *pa* in Te Reo) failed because the British did not have artillery powerful enough to penetrate the walls. In the interim, an intertribal war between Heke's group and another tribe under the chief Waka Nene resulted in Heke being driven from his *pa*.

Waka Nene then declared himself to be in support of the British and against Heke and the other Maori "rebels." A renewed assault on a second rebel *pa* nearly

British & Irish Lions soccer player Martin Corry (right) presses noses in a traditional Maori welcome called a "hongi" with a man dressed as a Maori warrior during a visit to the Turangawaewae Marae in Ngaruawahia, about 15 miles north of Hamilton. The meeting came just a day before the British & Irish Lions played a Maori team in a soccer match.

WILLIAM WEST/AFP/GETTY IMAGES/NEWSCOM

ended in disaster for the British and their Maori allies, who were saved only by the timely arrival of a 32-pound cannon, which bombarded the *pa* and persuaded its defenders to flee.

Heke and his allies built a third *pa*, at Ruapekepeka. This was one of the largest and most sophisticated native forts ever built and was designed to provide maximum resistance to cannon fire. The fort was only taken in 1846 after its front palisade was left unguarded and was seized by an adventurous British patrol. Once inside, the British were able to defeat its defenders and seize the entire complex. With their last major fortification lost, Kawiti and Heke were forced to sue for peace.

Waka Nene advised the British to grant them clemency, and the two rebels were pardoned.

HUTT VALLEY CAMPAIGN

The Maori tribes living in the Hutt Valley on North Island were the next to rebel against European encroachment, although the war that followed was complicated by an intertribal war. This resulted in some tribes allying themselves with the British authorities against the rebels. Disputes over land deals in the Hutt Valley had been ongoing since 1842 and the region experienced a rise in tensions between various tribes, European settlers and combinations thereof.

One of the tribes, under the leadership of Chief Nga Rangatahi, prepared a war party in 1846. The British responded by moving troops into the area. This act was interpreted by the Maoris as a declaration of war.

A Maori attack on a British camp was defeated, and

in return, the Europeans attacked and destroyed a Maori settlement at Maraenuku. The Maoris then marched up and down the Hutt Valley, destroying every white settlement and farmhouse in their way. By March, unrest had reached such a level that martial law was declared and more British troops were deployed in the area. Several battles followed, notably at Boulcott's Farm and Battle Hill, both of which saw the Maori attackers driven off. After these defeats, the Maoris withdrew farther inland and left the main white centers in the Hutt Valley alone.

FIRST TARANAKI WAR, 1860–1861

The outbreak of the conflict called the First Taranaki War in March 1860 became the first major campaign of the Maori Wars and involved thousands of troops. A dispute over land ownership erupted into violence after a local subchief, Pokikake Te Teira, sold land to the British in the Taranaki district of North Island despite being specifically instructed not to do so by his senior chief, Wiremu Kingi.

The British moved troops into the area to secure the purchase and, in response, Kingi and a force of warriors erected a *pa* at a strategic point on the disputed land and ripped out the British surveyors' boundary markers. The British troops moved to meet the Maoris and ordered them to surrender.

After a large troop buildup, Governor Grey expelled all the Maoris from around Auckland and then defeated the main Maori force.

The natives refused and a fight broke out which saw the British use cannon against the *pa*. After several hours of bombardment, the Maoris abandoned their fort and fled. But it was not the end of the uprising. Isolated farms in the area came under attack from roving Maori gangs, and half a dozen whites were killed. Invigorated, the Maoris reassembled, acquired new reinforcements and built another *pa*. British troops stormed the *pa* and drove the natives out once again. The Brits attacked another *pa* at Puketakauere but were this time driven off by a skillful Maori defense.

For the next two months Maori forces carried out hit-and-run harassment attacks on settlers, killing several dozen Europeans and burning a number of farms. The defeat at Puketakauere made the British governor appreciate the seriousness of the situation and over 2,000 troops were deployed in the region to crush the uprising. Given that the Maori forces were never more than 800 at their absolute maximum, the massive British deployment indicated their desire to bring matters to a head. Several Maori villages and a number of new *pas* were destroyed in quick succession.

The British forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Thomas Pratt began a slow, measured advance toward Te Arei, the main Maori base. Each step of the way was covered by the construction of a fort designed to secure their flanks and rear. Finally, faced with imminent destruction, the Maoris asked for a ceasefire. The British agreed and this war officially ended on March 18, 1861.

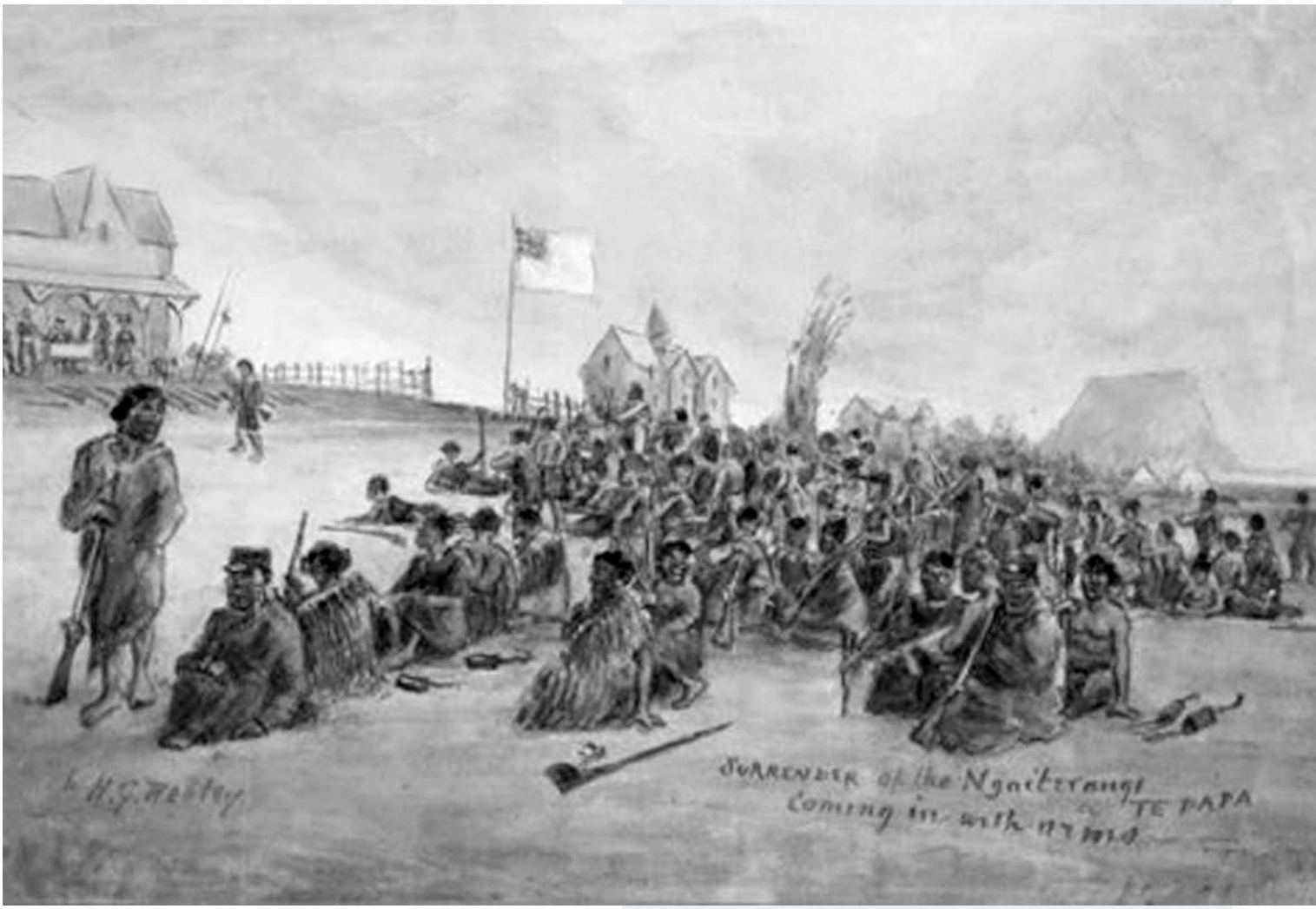
INVASION OF WAIKATO, 1863–1864

By 1860, the number of whites in New Zealand had reached 60,000, a figure that equaled the number of Maoris. The demographic tide had turned and the Maori leaders, determining that due to their disunity the opportunity to retain control over their lands was slipping from their grasp, formed an alliance of tribes known as the "King movement," or Kingitanga. This alliance was meant to be a supreme Maori authority which would oppose all further sale of land to the Europeans.

[The idea of the Kingitanga movement was that the Maoris needed a monarch of their own so they could be united and be treated as equals by the Britishers. The elderly Chief Potatau Te Whero-whero was formally selected as king of the Maoris in April 1857.—Ed.]

The movement's influence soon spread, and the Kingitanga openly flouted British authority and was found to be behind an ever-growing number of disorders and criminal attacks upon whites. The Kingitanga stronghold was to the south of Auckland on North Island. After a significant troop buildup, Governor Sir George Grey expelled all the Maoris from the area around Auckland on July 9, 1863 and then engaged the main Maori force and decisively defeated it at the Battle of Koheroa.

Despite the overwhelming British numbers, the Maori tribesmen proved cunning foes, and for the next two months carried out a series of attacks that killed a



number of Europeans. They also seized a supply depot at a small settlement named Camerontown in an engagement that saw a Maori tribe, the Ngati Whauroa, pretend to be British allies but then switch sides at a critical moment. In mid-September a Maori attack on the British fort at Tuakau was repulsed but this did not stop the tribesmen from attacking white settlers in the countryside at random.

Nearly two dozen Europeans were killed in less than two weeks, and across the region, settlers were advised to retreat into fortified locations until the Maoris had been suppressed. One of the more famous incidents of this period included a Maori attack on the fortified church at Pukekohe. The Maoris were routed at this battle and 40 tribesmen were killed. There were, however, no settler casualties.

By now, British preparations for the war had been finalized. Thousands of soldiers were brought in and the next Maori defense line at Mere Mere was broken after

Gate Pa was a fortress the Maoris built only three miles from the main British base. By the end of April 1864 the British were ready to attack. They had 1,700 men and were opposed by 230 Maoris, so it seemed victory was assured. Bombardment began at daybreak on April 29, 1864. By mid-afternoon, the pa appeared demolished, so 300 British troops advanced to capture the fort. Unbeknownst to the British, Gate Pa had two redoubts that had been built with deep bombproof shelters. Maori warriors regrouped and unleashed a devastating ambush. In 10 minutes, well over 100 of the charging British troops were dead or wounded. Wounded British soldiers in this instance praised their Maori captors for humane treatment. By daybreak the next day the Maoris abandoned the position. On July 24, 133 Maori warriors surrendered to the British. However, the Maori wars dragged on until 1872. Above is a sketch by a British soldier at the scene of the Ngai-te-Rangi tribe surrender in June 1864.

a savage bombardment from the British ships. The Maoris retreated to another defensive line they had built a distance away at Rangiriri.

The series of defeats had demoralized the Maori forces and hundreds deserted leaving just a few hundred to fight off the British advance.

By November 20, the Rangiriri line had also fallen to the Europeans, and by early December, the Maori village of Ngaruawahia, the center of the Kingitanga movement, had been taken. The British pursued the fleeing rebels farther south and defeated them once again, at the settlement of Rangiawahia. The Maoris prepared one last defensive *pa*, at Orakau. This fortification, however, was taken by the British after a three-day siege in which nearly 200 of the Maori defenders were killed.

After this defeat, the Maoris formally surrendered and peace was declared. The area to the south of Orakau was marked off and left under tribal control until 1885.

TAURANGA CAMPAIGN, 1864

The Kingitangas received supplies and warriors from the Maori tribes at Tauranga in the Bay of Plenty and, as a result, British troops were dispatched there to secure the area and prevent further reinforcements from reaching the rebels to the west. Upon the British force's arrival the Maoris began construction of a *pa* which overlooked Tauranga Harbor. This defensive position was cunningly built to provide the maximum protection against British artillery and contained deep bunkers in which the Maori warriors could shelter. It was called the Gate Pa, because the center of its construction resembled a gate. The British forces comprised 1,700 men while the Maori defenders were only a few hundred strong.

The Brits expected an easy victory, especially after an eight-hour bombardment by some of the heaviest cannon yet deployed in New Zealand.

The Maoris, however, were safe in their bunkers, and when the British stormed what they expected to be a devastated *pa*, they were instead ambushed and over 100 Brits were killed. It was the worst defeat ever suffered by British forces in New Zealand. The Maori defenders fled and—even though the British forces had suffered grievous losses—they pursued the tribesmen and defeated them at the Battle of Te Ranga, a few miles away from the Gate Pa, on June 21, 1864. In this battle, the Maoris suffered over 100 dead and became utterly demoralized. By the end of August the uprising in the area was at an end.

The British punished the Maoris by confiscating the one thing both sides wanted: land. Some 50,000 acres were seized and handed over for white settlement.

SECOND TARANAKI WAR, 1863–1866

The confiscation of Maori land that followed the end of the First Taranaki War laid the basis for the outbreak of the second war. The Maoris had never accepted the unilateral seizure of their land and disputed the land claims south of the settlement of New Plymouth and in the Waitara area. The ongoing unrest provoked the legislative assembly of New Zealand which had been created in 1852 to pass the New Zealand Settlements Act in December 1863. In the terms of this law, Maori land that was under the control of those tribes who engaged in "rebellion" could be confiscated.

The Hau Haus made use of ritual slaughter, castrations, beheadings, the removal of hearts and other body parts, and traditional cannibalism.

The law was given immediate force in Taranaki and before the end of the following year some 1,800 square miles of land had been seized and distributed to white farmers.

In the interim a virulent religion, known as the Hau Hau movement, emerged among the Maoris. It advocated violence against the hated *pakehas*, or white people. The Hau Haus made use of ritual slaughter, castrations, beheadings, the removal of hearts and other body parts and traditional Maori cannibalism. In addition, the Hau Hau priests taught that their incantations and spells would provide protection against bullets. [Somewhat like the North American Indian Ghost Dance cult—Ed.] The Hau Hau religion spread rapidly throughout North Island and was dominant among the tribes by 1864.

These factors combined to spark a new conflict, centered on the disputed land at Waitara. The British governor, Sir George Grey, announced on May 11, 1863, that

the land would be returned to the Maoris, but he simultaneously deployed troops in the area to protect settlers. The Maoris responded by attacking the British soldiers, an act Grey used to declare a new Taranaki War. A series of small engagements took place, most of which ended with the Maoris fleeing—but not until dozens of settlers and soldiers had been killed. The British forces took *pa* after *pa* from the Maoris through 1863 and 1864 and at one stage employed an ironclad warship to shell Maori positions from the sea.

At the same time, detachments of locally recruited militiamen from the ever-growing settler population swept though Maori areas destroying villages and seizing land. The Maoris scored some successes and in one notable incident captured and killed seven British soldiers. They were beheaded and the heads paraded around the island to gain recruits for the Hau Hau movement. The struggle continued all through 1864 but by then the British had perfected the art of using the ongoing conflict to steal more land from the Maoris. After each skirmish, the Brits would build a series of forts and the land would be cleared of Maoris and settled by white farmers.

The process was slow but relentless and the Maoris were steadily pushed back. By April 1865 most of the coast 80 miles north of New Plymouth had been seized in this way. Despite a British offer of peace in September, the war continued into 1866. Ultimately, the white settlers and the British troops proved too powerful to overcome and, after several engagements where the bulletproof incantations failed with disastrous consequences for the Maori warriors, disillusionment with the Hau Hau religion and successive defeats forced the rebellion to end. In November 1866 a peace treaty formally ended the war. ✦

Arthur Benjamin Kemp is a noted writer, speaker and political figure who has been the foreign affairs spokesperson for the British National Party. Born in Southern Rhodesia, he worked as a journalist in South Africa before moving to Britain. He is the author of *Victory or Violence: The Story of the AWB* (see ad on page 62) and *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, Kemp's *magnum opus*. *March of the Titans* is an oversized deluxe softcover book discussing the true history of nearly every white culture group that has appeared on the planet since the beginning of the Paleolithic era. The book is 600 pages and loaded with around 800 illustrations. A must-read book for people of all races, the book is $42 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $8 S&H. See page 64 to order. Specify item #464.

Cannibalism Was a Standard Practice for Many Maoris

Cannibalism was a standard feature of Maori warfare, a fact Europeans had already discovered in the 18th century. One of the first recorded episodes occurred on the North Island of New Zealand in 1772. Marc-Joseph Marion du Fresne had been sent to explore Australia and New Zealand by the French administration of Mauritius. He anchored at the Bay of Islands and initially established friendly contact with the few Maoris his expedition encountered. However, a group of natives attacked the French explorers while they were fishing in Manawaora Bay. Du Fresne and more than two dozen of his men were killed and eaten. This act provoked a furious response from the rest of the expedition, who launched a revenge attack in which hundreds of tribesmen were killed. The French named the bay Anse des Assassinats ("Assassination Cove"), a name it has kept to the present day. Above is pictured a fearsome Maori carving.

Starvation Warfare

Denying food to civilians the worst kind of war crime

Few would deny that nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons are such abhorrent and indiscriminate killers they ought not be used in warfare. Most people, if not told otherwise by their wartime leaders, would have to agree that carpet or saturation bombing of cities is also contemptible. Not often enough mentioned, but equally barbaric, is the deliberate use of starvation to force an enemy into compliance. The word "Holodomor" should be known by all as a synonym for man's inhumanity to man.

By Daniel Michaels

Customary International Humanitarian Law (CIHL) Protocols I and II, made additional to the Geneva Conventions in 1977, emphasize and elaborate on the need to protect civilians from starvation in wartime. Article 54 of Protocol I addresses the question of Protection of Objects Indispensable to the Survival of the Civilian Population, paragraph 1 states clearly: "Starvation of Civilians as a Method of Warfare Is Prohibited":

> It is prohibited to attack, destroy or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of food, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away or for any other motive.

"It is prohibited to attack, destroy or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population."

Customary International Law is made up of rules that come from "a general practice accepted as law," and these exist independent of treaty. CIHL is important in armed conflicts because it fills gaps left by treaty law in both international and non-international conflicts. However, the protocols only apply to those countries that have ratified them, notable non-signatories being the United States, Israel, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq.

Starvation has been used as a weapon since antiquity to subdue enemy resistance by subjecting not just enemy warriors to death but all people in the enemy camp as well. In the extreme case it is a form of genocide. Whole clans, tribes and nations have appeared in history, engaged in wars and were never heard of again. Clan Donald of Glencoe, Scotland was specifically targeted for extermination by Britain's King William III, for example—a hideous crime. And that's only one example.

Because the world population has increased to over 6 billion souls here in the 21st century, the number of non-combatants (women, children, the elderly etc) put to death by government-directed deliberate starvation policies or as the consequence of weapons of mass destruction probably total more than in all previous cen-

In the first six months of 1919, food riots occurred all over Germany, thanks to the postwar Allied blockade. Here, proprietors work to clean up the mess of smashed windows at their Berlin butcher shop in 1919 after a starving mob looted the shop for food. To force Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles, Britain insisted on starving the entire German populace.

turies. Characteristic of starvation warfare is the fact that the perpetrator is more powerful militarily or economically than the victim.

Degrees of culpability may be assigned to the perpetrators of policies or actions resulting in the death of civilian non-combatants. As noted under Article 54, full culpability only adheres to the perpetrator when the starvation is caused from actions specifically designed to cause such death in the adverse party. Starvation deaths among civilians that unintentionally result from or are exacerbated by enemy wartime actions (sometimes referred to as collateral damage) that were intended solely to destroy a military objective are not considered a violation.

In the case of bombing operations, no culpability accrues when the target is clearly a military object, but there can be no justification for "carpet" or "saturation" bombing deliberately planned to kill enemy civilians. During such raids in World War II over half a million German civilians were murdered. Of equal importance is the fact that additional millions of civilians were made homeless, exposing themselves to more threats to life, including starvation.

In World War II the Royal Air Force researched and developed bombing operations that were unambiguously aimed at killing civilians, most often low-income workers in poor neighborhoods because their living quarters were more densely packed—thereby ensuring

a greater number of deaths. The research culminated in the development of the "firestorm," whose greatest success was the destruction of the unarmed city of Dresden.

Starvation of non-combatants that may occur in the colonies of major powers through the neglect of the controlling power, however reprehensible, are not considered in violation of Article 54. The starvation that occurred during the terrible famines in Ireland (an English colony at the time) from 1720 to 1741 and again from 1845 to 1852, for example, was deliberately worsened by the actions of the English government, though at that stage of imperialism no culpability was assigned. Following are examples of varying degrees of perpetrator culpability ranging from least guilt to full responsibility for the commission of acknowledged war crimes.

Even in peacetime a greater power or group of powers may impose coercive economic, financial or other sanctions in order to have the less strong adversary power change its course of intended action. Although such action is directed at the government, the entire populace usually shares the adverse effects of the sanctions. However, such action is accepted diplomatic practice in international law, and no legal guilt adheres to the perpetrator. This torment is being imposed on Iran today.

Among the military operations that trap large numbers of non-combatants are large encirclements, blockades, scorched earth defense and sieges.

In wartime there are many operations in which civilians are unintentionally killed, but in which no culpability on the part of the military is incurred for the simple reason that civilians are everywhere and cannot be avoided. Among the military operations that most often trap large numbers of non-combatants are large encirclements, blockades, scorched earth defense and sieges. Of the last named, the Siege of Leningrad in World War II that lasted 872 days from September 1941 to January 1944 is best known. Some 3 million soldiers and civilians perished in the ordeal, in which starvation was the main killer. After all the rats, cats and dogs had been eaten, cases of cannibalism were reported. The Soviet "Ladoga Flotilla" eventually managed to evacuate about 1.4 million civilians over the so-called Road of Life across Lake Ladoga. The second most costly—in terms of human lives—was the Siege of Berlin about a year later in which an estimated 1.3 million military and civilians were lost. The best efforts of the armed forces to protect civilians in these catastrophes were to limited avail.

In the excellent films *Gallipoli* (World War I) and *Breaker Morant* (Boer War), American moviegoers had an inkling of what their own fate might have been at the hands of the Crown had they not gained their independence. The resources and young men of the various British colonies were used to fight Britain's wars. Without consulting any of the native Indian leaders, the British Indian empire—the "raj"—was declared a belligerent against the Axis powers. Indian nationalists like Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose objected, calling the British hypocrites because they themselves were denying basic human rights to the Indian people.

In 1943, at the height of the war, a famine occurred in the Bengal province, in which some 3 million people died of starvation, malnutrition and disease. The British, who controlled food stocks and food distribution, were blamed for the famine and for releasing food provisions exclusively to the people of Calcutta, where most of the business people and their enterprises were located. Winston Churchill and his adviser, Frederick Lindemann (Lord Cherwell), were held personally responsible by the Indian leaders but exonerated in the West.

NAVAL BLOCKADES

When naval blockades are deployed, as in the case of the British blockade of Germany from 1914 to 1919 (a year after the war officially ended), there can be no doubt of the deliberate intention of the perpetrator to cause starvation, and in this case it was very effective: 763,000 German civilians were murdered by starvation during the war and an additional 100,000 after the war ended. The purpose for continuing the blockade after the war, besides killing more Germans, was to force Germany to sign the controversial Treaty of Versailles.

The irrepressible political gadfly, Lyndon LaRouche, once wrote:

> The starvation of men, women, and children has been the most approved English method of warfare since the Jews became dominant there—Ireland, China, India, the Boers, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium, Norway and Spain. England and the Jews, with our help, in the name of civilization and Christianity, have illegally made food contraband against friendly peaceable nations and call it economic warfare—*viz.*, Jewish warfare—the Four Horsemen.

The Armenian and other Christian massacres perpetrated by Turkey after World War I were another clear example of the deliberate use of starvation warfare on civilians. In September 1915 the Ottoman Parliament passed a law, called by the Ottomans the Temporary Law of Expropriation and Confiscation, stating that all property, including land, livestock and homes belonging to Armenians, was to be confiscated. President Theodore Roosevelt called it "the greatest crime of the war." During this bloodthirsty orgy, vast numbers of Armenians, Greeks and Assyrians were put to death. (See TBR March/April 2012.)

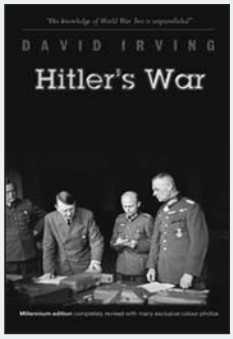
Another egregious, deliberate, ruthless government-directed case of starvation warfare occurred in 1932-33. Called the *Holodomor* ("Killing by Hunger"), Josef Stalin's program of extermination devastated all of Ukraine. Following the attempted introduction of collectivization, which met with fierce resistance from the peasantry and their leaders (the kulaks: the more successful farmers, who owned their own land after Pyotr Stolypin's reforms), Stalin undertook to break the back of the resistance, and with it smash Ukrainian nationalism once and for all. In 1930 he declared:

> Now we have the opportunity to carry out a resolute offensive against the kulaks, break the resistance, eliminate them as a class, and replace their production with the production of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The "dekulakization" program followed, in which tens of thousands of kulaks were murdered. But without the kulaks Ukrainian agriculture collapsed completely; the collectivization program failed. Stalin retaliated with more terror, demanding ever more grain,

FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

Hitler's War:
The Millennium Edition



In April 1977 the publishing worlds of London and New York were startled by the appearance of David Irving's *Hitler's War*. It was unique among biographies in its method of describing a major historical event—World War II—almost exclusively through the eyes of one of the dictators himself. "What Hitler did not order, or did not learn, does not figure in this book," explains the author, renowned English historian David Irving. "The narrative of events unfolds in the precise sequence that Hitler himself became involved in them." The first that the reader knows of a plot against Hitler's life is when Count von Stauffenberg's bomb explodes beneath the table at the Fuehrer's headquarters.

It is an unusual technique, but it works. The book sold 25,000 copies in its first UK hardback edition, and was often reprinted and translated after that. It became a recommended reference work at West Point, at Sandhurst and in university libraries around the world, because it quoted documents that other historians had failed to find.

In 1991 Irving prepared an updated edition. However, on the day after he returned from Moscow with the unpublished Goebbels diaries from KGB archives, his main publisher secretly ordered all remaining copies of Irving's books in its possession burned. Libraries were requested to pull his books from their shelves.

This Millennium Edition of *Hitler's War* incorporates all the latest archival finds, including the diaries of Hermann Goering and Hitler's personal physician, Dr. Morell. Also, for the first time, dramatic color photographs taken by Walter Frentz are included. The current edition is further updated with a sheaf of new evidence including the long-lost Gestapo interrogations—now in private American hands.

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and slaughtering the opposition. Mass starvation began in late 1931 and continued until an estimated (the Communists kept no records) 6 million Ukrainians (some say 7.5 or even 10 million) were starved to death. As in the Leningrad siege years later, cannibalism became commonplace.

It was America's misfortune at this time that the leading establishment newspaper, *The New York Times*, had appointed Walter Duranty as its Moscow bureau chief. Born in Liverpool, England, Duranty concealed or distorted the crimes being committed by the Soviet government through the years up to 1940. When in private Duranty admitted to Western officials that indeed thousands were dying, he used the dismissive phrase, "But they are only Russians," as if to say, "Why all the fuss?"

Duranty was called "the greatest liar I ever met" by Malcolm Muggeridge and others but nonetheless was widely honored and even considered a sage by pro-Soviet liberals. He often accompanied Maxim Litvinov, the first Soviet ambassador to the United States, and other Soviet officials on visits to the White House.

In a recent BBC program called *Truth-tellers and Cover-up Artists*, investigative journalist John Sweeney told how Duranty ridiculed Gareth Jones, the renowned Welshman who, like Muggeridge, went to Russia and reported the horrible truth. Duranty went on to win the Pulitzer Prize in 1932, while Jones was later killed in China under mysterious circumstances.

The United States, which has always championed human rights in countries where they were being denied, has itself been accused of permitting starvation conditions to exist in U.S. POW camps after World War II. By arbitrarily declaring German POWs to be DEFs ("Disarmed Enemy Forces") Switzerland was eliminated as the protecting power for German prisoners—and therefore the need for compliance with the Geneva Conventions, under which POWs had three important rights: to be fed and sheltered, to send and receive mail and to be visited by delegates of the International Red Cross—was eliminated as well, in this revolting bit of semantic skullduggery.

Food rations were reduced below the 2,000 calories per day required by the Convention and under the starvation threshold. As soon as Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945, it was made a crime punishable by death for German civilians to feed prisoners. Held in exposed barbwire enclosures with little food and water or sanitary facilities for months after the war ended, thousands of POWs died. As supreme commander, Gen. Eisenhower would be responsible.

Herbert Hoover, on the other hand, a great American president more admired in Europe and Russia than in America, spent his entire life, before, during, and after, his presidency, providing aid with food and other relief provisions to victims of starvation caused by wars and natural disasters the world over. Eight months after Hoover assumed office the Great Depression occurred, and he was held responsible. It was the end of America's "Flapper Age," about which F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote. In his new book, *Freedom Betrayed*, just released 50 years after the author's death, Hoover describes how his successor in office, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, led the nation down along a false path through his collaboration with the Soviet Union.

When naval blockades are deployed, there can be no doubt of the deliberate intention of the perpetrator to cause starvation.

In World War II and in the immediate postwar period millions of civilians in Europe were displaced from their homes and forced to find new lives. During the expulsion of Jews from Germany and the subsequent expulsion of Germans from Eastern Europe, both exercises in ethnic cleansing, unknown numbers perished. It is estimated that from 2 to 3 million Germans perished before they could reach the West.

The UN has tried (*ex post facto*, of course) to ensure that this will not happen again. On May 28, 1995, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ayala Lasso, spoke at the Paulskirche in Frankfurt on the matter of expulsions, ethnic cleansing, resettlements, collective guilt and human rights. Lasso emphasized:

> The right of a people not to be expelled from their ancestral homeland is a fundamental human right. The Subcommission for the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of minorities is currently working on the question of the human-rights aspects

of population resettlements. . . . The UN Human Rights Commission is also studying this very important matter. Article 21 of the Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind states that the expulsion of a civilian population from its ancestral homeland is a serious violation of human rights and an international crime. Article 22 of the Codex lists expulsions and collective punishment of a civilian populace as especially serious war crimes.

The most recent resolution of the UN concerning the right to a homeland, delivered on August 26, 1994, reinforces the right of every person to live in peace and in his own home, on his own land, and in his own country. Moreover, the right of refugees and expellees to return to their original homeland safely and honorably is also affirmed.

For us, this is above all a matter of the general recognition of human rights, which is based on the principle of equality. All victims of war and tyranny are to be respected because every human life is important. *Dignitas humana* must always be foremost.

Civilized well-intentioned humanitarian conventions, protocols, rules and guidelines have long existed and are indeed helpful. However, there are too many instances in which they were more honored in the breach than in the observance—more often disregarded than adhered to. Laws must now be made so that all the well-meaning protocols can be enforced, the perpetrators identified and justice done. ✦

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DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to constribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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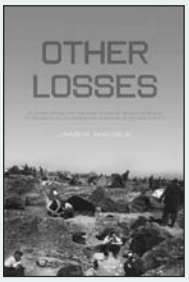
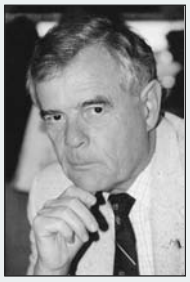
OTHER LOSSES

An Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners at the Hands of the French and Americans After World War II





BACQUE

Seldom has the publication of a historical monograph on a subject ordinarily of interest only to a few specialists—the treatment of prisoners of war—received so much attention or excited so much anger as James Bacque's *Other Losses*. Published in 1989 in Canada, the book received so much notoriety because it accused Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, as head of the American occupation of Germany in 1945, of deliberately starving to death German prisoners of war in staggering numbers. Bacque charges that "the victims undoubtedly number over 800,000 and quite likely over a million. Their deaths were knowingly caused by those who had sufficient resources to keep them alive." Photo section of the book shows the deplorable conditions in which the German POWs were kept. While concentration camp inmates got barracks, bunks, food and heat, the Germans were kept in open-air pens in freezing weather with the only shelter being holes dug in the ground. Softcover, 324 pages, #619, $25 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers) plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best rates. To order, send payment with the order form on page 64 of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See www.barnesreview.com.

The Truth About the Gestapo

Above, a photo snapped of Revisionist historian Vincent Reynouard upon his release from a French jail in 2008, after serving one year in prison for thought crimes.

FROM THE WORK OF **VINCENT REYNOUARD**
TRANSLATED BY **CARLOS WHITLOCK PORTER**
EDITED BY **MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**

Is it possible the stories of Gestapo torture and atrocities are severely exaggerated? The secret police or Gestapo during the National Socialist regime in the 1930s and early 1940s was formed by Hermann Goering. It investigated treason, espionage and sabotage with allegedly *carte blanche* methods. You have been told that a complete lack of judicial oversight prevented civilians from suing the Gestapo for violating their rights. According to the rumors, among its many other abuses of power the Gestapo also imprisoned people without judicial proceedings. Thousands of folks are said to have disappeared while in Gestapo custody. All types of people, not only Jews, were tortured during the Gestapo years, we are told by the establishment. This is the third and last of a series of articles dedicated to ferreting out the truth about the allegations concerning the German National Socialist police force.

In support of their contention that the evil Gestapo practiced torture, court historians cite two decrees issued by the German government, in 1937 and 1943. The first, by Reinhard Heydrich, authorized "intensified interrogations" in order to nip in the bud actions of conspirators and enemies of the state. The decree stipulated that such techniques should

A German police officer examines the identification papers of Jews in the Krakow, Poland ghetto.

never be used in order to extort confessions, but only to obtain important information. As Karl Best explained at Nuremberg:

> Heydrich . . . called attention to the fact that foreign police agencies widely applied such methods. He emphasized, however, that he had reserved for himself the right of approval in every individual case; thus he felt it would be impossible for abuse to take place.

The first of the two decrees permitted, as the most severe of several options, the administration of 20 blows with a stick on the buttocks of the recalcitrant interrogatee. However, the 1942 decree rescinded this authorization and, according to the testimony of Karl Best at Nuremberg, allowed recourse only to milder measures such as "standing at interrogations," or performing "fatiguing exercises"

The Nuremberg Tribunal, as Reynouard points out, revealed its dishonesty by not allowing testimony from Ernst Kaltenbrunner (who, as former president of the International Criminal Police Commission, was an authority on the subject) which showed that police forces around the world practiced such "third degree" methods.

Karl Hoffmann explained at Nuremberg why these methods were used in the German occupied territories:

> Hoffmann: Yes, third degree was carried out during interrogations. I have to point out that the Resistance organizations occupied themselves with: attacks on German soldiers; attacks on trains, means of transport and armed forces installations, in the course of which soldiers were also killed; elimination of all so-called informers and people collaborating with the German police or other German authorities. In order to forestall those dangers and to save the lives of Germans, third-degree interrogation was ordered and carried out, but only in these particular cases.

Notice that the Resistance organizations were killing, not only Germans, but also civilians of the occupied territories. [Another point, which Reynouard does not make, but which we will make, is that the partisans in the occupied territories did practice torture, not only much more than the Gestapo did, but much more savagely—and not for the purpose of extracting crucial information, but for terroristic purposes of revenge and deterrence (and perhaps out of the sadism of which they endlessly accuse the Germans)—Ed.]

The official story was born—or at least received its official status—at Nuremberg, where the prosecution claimed that, wherever they held sway, the National Socialists never ceased torturing their adversaries. A correspondent for the daily *Le Monde* wrote:

> [T]his summation for the prosecution is the history of the terrorization and torture of Europe for more than 10 years, a history of assassination attempts, murders, tortures. . . . Everywhere the Nazi reign prevailed, deportations, tortures, concentration camps and gas chambers were the result.

On January 17, 1946, in his opening summation, French prosecutor Francois de Menthon said: "We are, in fact, faced by systematic criminality, which derives directly . . . from a monstrous doctrine put into practice with deliberate intent by the masters of Nazi Germany."

"Except that," as Reynouard points out, such "'systematic criminality' put in place for four years on a European scale would have required general orders. But the defense witnesses and defendants were adamant: Between 1933 and 1945, no order was ever received by the police services authorizing recourse to torture against Resistance members."

In fact, there were stringent rules against mistreatment of prisoners, as the following interchange shows:

> **Dr. Haensel:** According to your knowledge were there regulations prohibiting the physical ill treatment of concentration camp inmates? And were these regulations known in the SS?
>
> **Kaltenbrunner:** They were issued in print: that is, contained in nearly every gazette of the *Reichsfuhrer* SS and the chief of the German Police. Every SS man knew these regulations were law, and they were punished heavily if ill treatment was reported or became evident. They had their own SS and police courts. I can characterize this system . . . by stating that the penalties were much more severe than in a civil court.

For its part, the prosecution was unable to produce one single German order authorizing torture.

DID THE GESTAPO TORTURE?

In this section Reynouard closely analyzes testimonies in the post-"liberation" French trial records that allege torture by the Gestapo, and he finds that quite a few simply don't hold up.

For example, was there a "cold room" in the *Rue de Londres*? During the trial of the "Georgia gestapo," the group was accused of possessing a tormenting cold room in which prisoners were confined. But at the hearing the witness who had mentioned the "cold room" explained the phrase was the result of a misunderstanding:

> **The government commissioner:** You spoke of a "cold room"?
>
> **Helene de Tranze:** It was an office that was not heated. . . . That's why I mentioned a "cold room"; I called it that; I was so confused; when I said a "cold room," I meant an unheated office.

And what about alleged "traces of blood" at 93 Rue Lauriston? This was the headquarters of the "Bonny-Lafon" French gestapo group, and at the time of the "liberation" there were stories about traces of blood said to have been discovered there, attesting to abominable tortures. During the Bonny-Lafon trial, a witness testified, who had been one of the first persons to enter the "gestapo" headquarters after its liberation and had been able to see everything:

> **The president:** You saw no inscriptions on the walls, no traces of blood?
>
> **M. Secq:** Traces of blood, no. There were inscriptions on the walls; the unfortunate persons confined there must have been very bored; they kept calendars on the walls. . . . But no traces of blood, and no instruments of torture."

"To my knowledge," writes Reynouard, "no proof of the existence of any 'torture chambers' was ever discovered in the premises occupied by German police forces."

Many accusations of violence made by witnesses at

the trials are contradicted either by other witnesses or by the accused, and there is often reason to believe that it is the accusers who are lying. Writes Reynouard: "People tend to dismiss the exculpatory testimony of the defendants because they had an obvious motive to lie: to save their skins. What they fail to take into account is that witnesses for the prosecution also had a strong motive to lie: hatred of the Germans."

The following quote from the "Georgia gestapo" trial illustrates the almost hysterical German-hatred that was *de rigueur* at that time:

> **[The witness]:** The death penalty, that's what you deserve, the whole gang of you here in court, including the women. All traitors to France should be executed. The guillotine is too good for you. There are enough people in court to lynch you right here and now.

Instead of calling the witness to order, the president of the High Court ratcheted the German-hatred up a notch: "They will never have suffered the torments of Buchenwald. . . ." [*Ibid.*]

Reynouard comments: "Who can believe that in such a climate these hate-filled witnesses would not have suffered from a tendency to 'forget' facts favorable to the defendants, either adding to the accusations or lying to increase the responsibilities of the accused and thus obtain the death penalty they so wished to see inflicted?"

Of course, not all testimonies alleging violence by German police were lies or exaggerations.

GESTAPO USE OF VIOLENCE

At Nuremberg, the prosecution itself did not dispute the fact that the Resistance members could be sentenced to death and executed as illegal combatants. What they criticized the Germans for was for "torturing" them. But the fact is that a dead illegal combatant is not much use when what one desperately needs is information, in order to prevent further attacks.

The Germans were faced with what tacticians call "asymmetrical warfare," between a well-equipped regular army on the one hand and guerrilla groups on the other hand, whose great advantages were their invisibility in the greater population and their ability to strike at vulnerable points unexpectedly. In fact, secrecy was so vital to their mission that Article 3 of Circular Letter No. 2 published by the Resistance declared:

> Any person requesting admission into the *Maquis de la Résistance* will maintain the most absolute secrecy as to the situation of the hiding places, the identity of the leaders and his or her comrades. . . . any violation of this prohibition will be punished by death.

Obviously, patriotic principles aside, captured resistants would be unlikely to give information willingly to captors, with a death threat looming over their heads if they did so. Hence the frequent need for strong measures by the Germans and their auxiliaries, who sought to get the maximum amount of information: names of accomplices and leaders, meeting places, weapons cache locations, forthcoming plans of action etc. Reynouard gives several examples of cases in which "enhanced interrogations" produced useful information, leading in one case, for example, to the decapitation of a Resistance network and in another to the location of a clandestine radio transmitter.

However, Reynouard makes the following five points about the Gestapo's use of violence, supporting each with trial testimony: They did not resort to violence in minor affairs, and even in important cases violence was not always used. They used violence only when the detainee would not talk, and they warned suspects first that it would be better to talk. Lastly, those who talked were not harmed.

"Therefore," writes Reynouard, "it is absolutely dishonest to attribute the violence suffered by Resistance members to "Nazi sadism." Most of the time, German agents did not act out of sadism; they acted to extract information required for the supreme struggle."

WOMEN, GIRLS & THE GESTAPO

Reynouard saves for last the subject of the treatment of women and girls at the hands of the Gestapo—"historical" accounts of which have provided endless fodder for popular literature, from men's pulp magazines to the popular Israeli "stalag porn." As you might expect, the facts unearthed by Reynouard's research are at odds with the popular image.

At Nuremberg, in his "Report on the German atrocities committed during the occupation," Prof. H. Paucot claimed that: "The women and young girls were almost

always completely undressed, out of pure sadism."

"But this," writes Reynouard, "is untrue. In the thousands of pages I have read, there is no question of undressing, rape or even improper gestures or touching." On the contrary, he quotes several testimonies from the French trials in which women explicitly state that they were treated "quite correctly."

Such tame and unimaginative testimony obviously did not serve the purpose of the Nuremberg Tribunal. There the French prosecution produced a lurid declaration by a certain Maj. Pierre Loranger. After "investigating" the acts of the German police services in France under the occupation, he wrote:

> To the physical torments, the sadism of their torturers added the particularly painful moral torment for a woman or young girl of being undressed and stripped naked by her torturers. The condition of pregnancy did not protect them from blows, and when the brutalities entailed the expulsion of the product of conception they were left without care, exposed to all the accidents and complications of this criminal abortion.

"These accusations," writes Reynouard, unsurprisingly, "are not confirmed by any testimony whatever."

He presents the testimony of Gilberte Sindemans, a 22-year-old Resistance member. Arrested in Paris in February of 1944, a search of her hotel room had revealed a hoard of fake identification cards and materials for making them and weapons—indicating that she was a major activist. She was handcuffed and taken for interrogation: "As I did not answer, they slapped me right across the face with such force that I fell off my chair. They whipped me with a rubber whip, right across the face. . . . I had to tell them I was three months pregnant."

Afterward she was put in solitary confinement in harsh conditions and underwent 24 interrogations, with slaps and threats; when she still refused to talk she was kept in solitary another six months. Then, the day the prison was evacuated: "I was taken to the Fort de Romainville and from there to the hospital, where I had my little girl, on August 25."

Reynouard's comment: "Of course, her story is quite regrettable. But if one does not wish to be beaten and endanger the life of one's baby, one should not participate in an illegal war; one should not steal official papers and stamps from the enemy, and one should not deal in weapons under a military occupation." Moreover, as he points out, the testimony is noteworthy for what it does *not* include: she was not undressed, and above all, she received no blows that harmed her baby or endangered her pregnancy. In the end she gave birth to a little girl, apparently healthy.

Finally, Reynouard describes several cases in which Gestapo auxiliaries, looking for suspected Resistance members, found their wives at home instead. In these cases the women were, of course, not stripped. Neither were they tortured, although in the case of one seven months pregnant woman with a baby, they slapped her and pulled her hair in an effort to extract information on the whereabouts of her husband. Reynouard comments: "One must, of course, condemn the violence inflicted on this woman. But. . . they could have taken her baby and said, 'Talk, or we'll cut one ear off, then the other one etc'. . . they could have stripped the woman naked, placed her on her back, and told her: 'Talk, or we'll stomp on your stomach.'"

But they didn't. The woman refused to talk and, after searching the premises, they left. In one case they offered a woman 100,000 francs to reveal her husband's whereabouts; in another they posed as members of the Resistance to try to get information and in yet another, the wife was simply given a phone number to call when her husband returned. Reynouard's final example is worth quoting at more length. He entitles it: "The surprising admission of a woman who was not mistreated either."

It is the case of M. and Mme. Marceron, a married couple in the Resistance, who were concealing six cases of explosives in their home. They had been betrayed by a detained comrade. When the agents arrived they knew what they ought to find. Not surprisingly, the couple denied everything in their deposition:

> My husband replied, smiling, that we obviously weren't the kind of people who kept explosives around the house. I answered in the same vein, that I didn't understand what they were talking about.

The woman had her small child with her, aged two and a half. The agents, who had no time to waste, could have used either the child or the mother—or both—to force the husband to talk ("Talk, or we'll blow their brains out.").

But they didn't. After searching the house and finding nothing they announced that they were taking the husband in for questioning (probably to confront him with the person who had betrayed him). At trial, Mme. Marceron recalled:

> I asked them whether they would let him eat a little bit and get dressed. They agreed immediately. My husband then started to eat breakfast. These men, accompanied by the Germans, asked if they could eat breakfast with him, telling me they would pay. I said: If you want to eat, eat with my husband, just help yourselves.

After eating breakfast they left with the suspect. A few hours later, M. Marceron returned and declared: "They knew everything. Mme. Mesclos told them everything. He had to reveal the hiding place of the explosives. The Germans deported him to Germany, but they left the mother [and the child] in liberty."

At trial, moreover, Mme. Marceron had the courage to end her deposition by declaring (before being interrupted by the president of the tribunal): "I have nothing against the Germans. Of course, they're our enemies—that's obvious. A German defends his country, we defend ours. . . ."

Such was the behavior of the Gestapo toward the wives of Resistance members. This is very far from the image propagated by the court historians and their dupes.

CONCLUSION

"The Gestapo," writes Reynouard, "was therefore an ordinary political police force responsible first of all for preventing and repressing actions hostile to the State. Later, in the occupied territories, it had the mission of combating an illegal war. The excesses which it may have committed—and which it did commit—are not the consequence of 'Nazi sadism' but rather of the context in which it was compelled to act, the context of a struggle of life and death. The fault then lies not with Adolf Hitler but with those who, in order to destroy his regime, unleashed a war of extermination in 1939. They were the true 'barbarians' and history needs to correct the record in that regard." ✦

THE BARNES REVIEW
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY
A Straight Look at the Second World War
Inside this special issue:

Get extra copies of TBR's blockbuster WWII theme issue to hand out to friends, scholars, family & other history buffs

This special theme issue of THE BARNES REVIEW for January/February 2012, entitled "A Straight Look at the Second World War," is a great primer for any budding history buff. The core of this issue is TBR publisher Willis A. Carto's article taking an unvarnished look at World War II and how the war did more to set the white race back than any other event in history. This issue also includes: A recently declassified portion of the U.S. interrogation of Hermann Goering; an analysis of the dreaded Gestapo by French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard; an insider's analysis of a new book on Operation Thunderstorm; an article on WWII partisan warfare; and much more. Extra copies of TBR's January/February 2012—"A Straight Look at the Second World War"—are available for bulk purchase. Cost is as follows: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. No S&H inside the U.S. Send request with the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

VINCENT REYNOUARD is a celebrated French "holocaust truther." This father of eight children was sentenced to one year in prison for voicing his views on the holocaust. He is an engineer by training and a former professor of mathematics, and is a member of the French and European Nationalist Party. A traditionalist Catholic and Sedavacantist, he moved to Belgium in the 1990s. Released from French prison in 2011, he publishes the newsletter *Sans Concession* and writes a column in *Rivarol*.

CARLOS WHITLOCK PORTER is a professional translator of German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese into English. He has translated a variety of articles and books by Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. Living in England, he is an American by birth.

MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER, a translator and editor of Revisionist material, currently resides in Europe. She is also a talented vocalist.

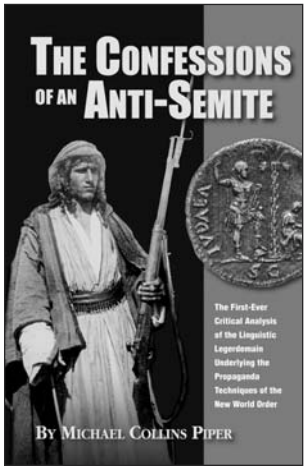
Confessions of an Anti-Semite

New book by TBR editorial board member a must-read

By Mero Aldrigen

The Confessions of an Anti-Semite is the striking title of a most remarkable book by Michael Collins Piper. The title, however, does not indicate the scope of the undertaking, which is a strategic work that should be carefully read by every patriotic citizen of the United States.

Confessions is the culmination of Piper's research and worldwide efforts to expose Talmudic Jewry as the greatest threat to the future of mankind. To support his case, Piper reproduces a telling selection of hate-filled, racist rabbinical quotations from antiquity to the present that brim with rage and contempt. In contrast are offered comments by world leaders and statesmen including Thomas Jefferson and John Adams through the centuries, discussing Judaic vengefulness and aggressiveness.


THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ANTI-SEMITE
The First-Ever Critical Analysis of the Linguistic Legerdemain Underlying the Propaganda Techniques of the New World Order
By Michael Collins Piper

Piper augments their comments with his own observations from encounters in the United States—including with congressmen on Capitol Hill—and in his global travels. His personal anecdotes support and strengthen his extensive bibliography and invaluable references, the product of decades of research.

Piper's description of how he discovered the problem of "Semitism" is reminiscent of David Duke's "awakening." In addition, Piper discusses Willis Carto's 50-year struggle to alert the world to the threat of Zionism.

Two of the provocative questions Piper raises are 1) whether "anti-Semitism" is really "gentile self-defense, and 2) whether or not the fight against the global exportation of Zionist power is the central American and world issue of our time.

Anti-Semitism emerges in every country the Jews reside in, as a function of their behavior. Small wonder anti-semitism is so ubiquitous and perennial.

Jewish interests use the money-making cult of Holocaust victimhood as a sledge hammer for furthering their objective of one-world government under pro-Semites.

A few other topics touched upon in Piper's *magnum opus* include, but are by no means limited to: who really has a stranglehold on the mass media (radio, TV, print media, movies etc); who's behind the wrecking of pro-American immigration policy; the missing link in the events of 9-11, Oklahoma City, the assassination of JFK, the anthrax attacks etc (the list goes on and on); why and how the U.S. is getting roped into fighting insane wars for other nations; an exposé on foreign spying and who is behind it; the hijacking of U.S. foreign policy and how it was done; the most powerful global crime syndicate involved in a broad range of political and financial racketeering, prostitution, pornography and drugs; and much more.

Let's hope that Piper, with the help of Willis Carto and others ready to step up and man the wall, can hold back the massing threat to us all before it's too late.

Ominously, we even now are being pushed toward another no-win, unjustifiable, illegal and potentially calamitous war—this time with Iran or Syria or maybe both if the Israel lobby gets its way—by pro-semitic forces. Thus, it is urgently hoped that this book may arouse a public sentiment throughout the country that will lead to a full and serious consideration of a problem that can no longer be ignored and scoffed at. ✦

Mero Aldrigen is a British writer and reviewer based in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. *The Confessions of an Anti-Semite* by Michael Collins Piper (softcover, 466 pages) is available from American Free Press, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. please add $13 S&H.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE REAL AMERICAN ABORIGINES?

The Pericues, a white tribe who were here in North America before the Indians, and who went extinct in the 19th century, have been mentioned in a past issue of TBR. We know that the original Polynesians were white. How about the original Australians? The Mongo Lake skull in Australia dated to 50,000 years ago was dolichocephalic (long headed). Was it Caucasoid? Probably. The "natives" only arrived some 18,000 years ago.

T.A. Long
Via email

ARE WE DOOMED?

Regarding Mr. Carto's article "A straight look at WWII" [TBR January/February 2012. See ad on page 59.—Ed.], thank you for this article, I could not agree more on your analysis. My only problem is your optimistic last paragraph. I think we are doomed because the odds are against us. It is forbidden to tell the truth and those who try to disobey find themselves faced with social ostracism (very few friends), professional discrimination (all sorts of impediments to their careers) and hence lack of money—and finally possible imprisonment.

This is by no means exhaustive because antagonism can be very subtle. It really needs enormous courage to speak up. If we were free to express our thoughts and to discuss them, things would be different. Instead, ever more restrictions are imposed and lies become institutionalized. Things we were allowed to say in the 1960s are now off limits.

Inga Fornaro
Italy

ANOTHER ANGLE ON WELLINGTON

With regard to the piece "Nathan Rothschild and the Battle of Waterloo" appearing in the March/April TBR, the duke of Wellington was approached by the Rothschilds and told, "How would you like to be recognized in history as the general who finally defeated Napoleon?" The duke's hubris prevailed: He took the bait. He was sent down to northern Spain and raised an army at least twice Napoleon's. As Wellington marched north, Rothschild agents from France started to spread the following: "Seeing countless shipyards in northern France and Belgium building flat-bottomed boats capable of carrying 400-500 men, not seaworthy but capable of crossing English Channel." This is what caused English bonds to plummet.

The Rothschild empire was built on not just deception but mostly secrecy. Your version exposes their underhanded tricks to cheat the masses.

I wonder who sprang Napoleon from Elba and financed his army. . . .

James Adams
Ohio

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

Send your comments on all sides of the issues to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email TBR: editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length and do prefer letters of 300 words or less. Send us your story ideas as well.

Hittites & Holocausts . . .

I had a chance to read the March/April issue of TBR and found all the articles very interesting and informative, especially "Who Were the Hittites?" by William White. I wish to add evidence of a holocaust of a biblical nature, which needs to be mentioned. I quote here from Deut. 20: 16-18 (KJV):

"But the cities of these people, which the Lord thy God doth give thee for an inheritance, thou shalt save alive nothing that breatheth: But thou shalt utterly destroy them; namely, the *Hittites* [my emphasis], and the Amorites, the Canaanites and the Perizzites, the Hivites and the Jebusites; as the Lord thy God hath commanded thee: That they teach you not to do after all their abominations, which they have done unto their gods; so should ye sin against the Lord your God."

I have a couple of questions regarding Deuteronomy 20: 16-18 and the aforementioned article: Is there any historical and archeological evidence for the events of Deut. 20:16-18 actually occurring? (Perhaps it really doesn't matter because anyone who would take this account as a mythological basis for their identity as a people must have something seriously wrong with them.)

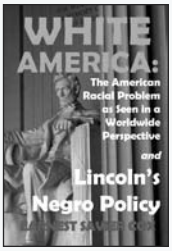
If Mr. White is correct in saying that the Hittites were Aryans, would he say that the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites and the Jebusites were Aryans as well? Even if they weren't (and the Hittites were), I suppose that speaks to the general bloodthirstiness of the Jewish people to those who stand in the way of their "manifest destiny." In Mr. White's description of the Hittite religion, I found nothing "abominable" therein. What do you suppose the authors of Deuteronomy 20:18 were talking about? If you could somehow pass this letter along to the author, I would certainly appreciate it. Tell him thanks for the article—it was great.

Thomas Benjamin
Via email

[The quotation cited by Mr. Benjamin mentions several different peoples, whose only commonality is that they happen to have resided in Palestine at the time to which the Deuteronomist text refers. Of those, many are certainly not Indo-Europeans, though they likely participated in the white race. The people who resided in Palestine prior to the Peleset (who gave Palestine its name) were generally known as the Eham or Aam—an ethnic term that appears to refer to what the modern world would call the Mediterranean branch of the white race. Some of these people spoke languages at least partially derived from Semitic language families, but there is no real evidence that they were Semites—the Egyptians in particular, a portion of whose society was Semitic—differentiated them on ethnic grounds.—*W.W.*]

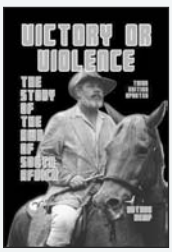
POLITICALLY INCORRECT BOOKS FROM TBR BOOK CLUB

White America



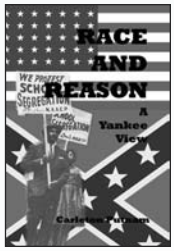
NEW! By Earnest Sevier Cox. Cox was one of the most prescient racial thinkers to emerge from America. Although born a Virginian, he believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to white American survival. *White America*'s theme is two-fold: First, that the racial dissolution of the white race is inescapable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race; and, second, that civilization itself cannot survive that destruction. Starting with an overview of prehistoric racial migrations, ancient Egypt, India, China, Mexico, Peru, Latin America and South Africa (which he predicted would not survive) Cox finally reviews the racial situation in the United States. He also explains what the only guarantee of survival is for all races. This edition has been combined with the pamphlet "Lincoln's Negro Policy" which deals with the efforts of leading white and black Americans to repatriate Negroes back to their ancestral homelands. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, *$20*.

Victory or Violence?



NEW! By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB: Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as Apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account. Third edition, now updated to include Eugene Terre'Blanche's murder in 2011. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Race and Reason



NEW! By Carleton Putnam. Holding science and law degrees from Princeton and Columbia University, he was founder and president of Chicago & Southern Airlines, which later merged with another company to become Delta Air Lines. Putnam served as chief executive of Delta, and remained a director until his death in 1998. *Race and Reason* was his first book which explained the reality of race in the face of a determined assault on racial realism in the 1960s. Written in question and answer format, this book answers every liberal argument on race with passion, reason, compassion and intellect. It is a testament to the fact that some people, at least, understood racial dynamics at the height of the "civil rights" assault on Western Civilization. Softcover, 122 pages, #614, *$15* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Conquest of a Continent

NEW! Madison Grant was one of America's most influential racial thinkers. In *Conquest of a Continent*, Grant tells us of the European antecedents of the original settlers who tamed America. Grant was an unapologetic Nordicist and, by using documented historical fact, proves that the colonists who opened up America for settlement were primarily of northwestern European stock. Grant provides an overview of the historical racial composition of Europe, and goes on to show how America reached its greatest degree of racial homogeneity in 1860. Written at a time when the U.S. Congress had just halted all further non-northwestern European immigration, Grant's book predicted what would happen if unlimited immigration were allowed once again. Softcover, 252 pages, #613, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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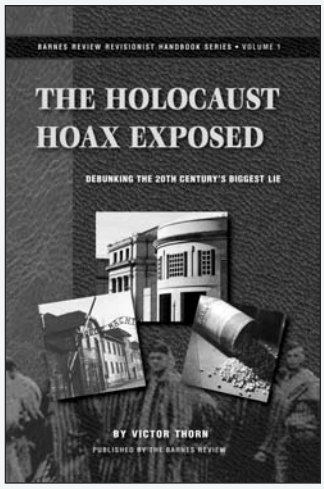
Two New Hot Sellers from TBR

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed: Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie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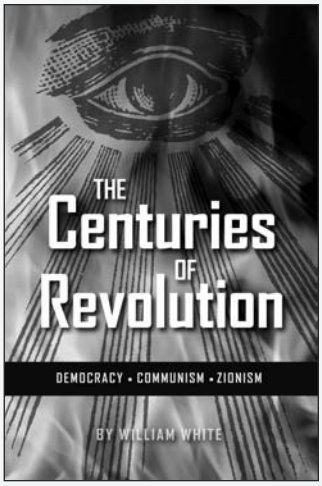
THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

Holocaust research is a dangerous business. Today, if a book similar to this one by Victor Thorn were published in Europe, its author would be arrested and imprisoned. The crime: questioning the holocaust tale. Indeed, researchers have endured solitary confinement, brutal beatings by assailants, ongoing harassment, lengthy court battles, career suicide and media attacks directed against them—all because they presented a Revisionist history of this pivotal event. Other Revisionist writers have been the victims of hate crimes, extensive smear campaigns, fines and death threats. The perpetrators behind these police state tactics are part of an entire holocaust industry devoted to suppressing factual data in favor of peddling heavy-handed doses of error-laden propaganda. *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects every element of what has become the 20th century's most grotesque conspiracy. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughingstock and much more. The holocaust industry has become a tyrannical dictatorship that incessantly manipulates, distorts, marginalizes and manufactures false conclusions to prop up their sinking ship. By taking their hysterical obsessions to psychopathic levels, the charlatans behind this ruse make it glaringly apparent how weak the foundation of their argument is. Softcover, 186 pages, B&W illustrations, #609, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

The Centuries of Revolution: Democracy, Communism, Zionism



One of the most hard-hitting, no-nonsense writers on the American scene today, William White has been reviled for his candor, bankrupted and railroaded into federal prison. But he remains undaunted. In his new book, *The Centuries of Revolution*, White has stepped forward with an unsettling—but consistently fascinating—exposé of the dark forces behind world subversion that have worked relentlessly on virtually every front to forcibly transform traditional white culture for the benefit of the financial and political power of one manipulative minority. Tracing the origins of this agenda back to pre-Biblical times, exploring the worship of the strange gods the Israelites encountered in Egypt, White demonstrates—with shocking clarity—that the underlying philosophy of revolution has been insidiously utilized to mesmerize and enslave the peoples of the West in order to achieve the ultimate dream of world domination. Democracy, Communism and Zionism are the tools. This panoramic overview of historical realities lays waste to much of the nonsense and historical misinformation (purveyed by "experts" on the Internet who are anything but that) circulating today about what is—and what is not—progress. This is an invaluable source of hidden history you'll study and reference time and again. But be prepared for a journey into unexplored territory where very real demons hold sway and no sacred cows are safe. *The Centuries of Revolution* (softcover, 200 pages, #617) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 for $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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